The Columbian.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.

AT TWO DOLLARS per year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

☞No paper discontinued except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but song continued credits will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

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JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on short notice, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

G. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1884.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1W	2W	3W	6W	1Y
One inch	$2 00	$2 50	$3 00	$5 00	$8 0
Two inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	8 00	13 0
Three inches	4 00	5 00	7 00	11 00	18 00
Four inches	5 00	7 00	9 00	13 00	20 00
Quarter column	6 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	25 00
Half column	10 00	14 00	17 00	25 00	30 00
One column	20 00	25 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

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C. W. MILLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1 Bloomsburg, Pa.

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S. KNORR. L. S. WINTERSTEEN. KNORR & WINTERSTEEN, Attorneys-at-Law. Office in 1st National Bank building, second floor, first door to the left. Corner of Main and Market streets Bloomsburg, Pa.

☞ Pensions and Bounties Collected.

J. H. MAIZE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Maize's building, over Billmeyer's grocery.

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RHAWN & ROBINS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. Catawissa, Pa. Office, corner of Third and Main Streets.

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Patients received at the Sanitarium on reasonable terms for board and treatment.

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Plumber and gas fitter. Rear of Schuyler's hardware store. Bloomsburg, Pa.

All kinds of fittings for steam, gas and water pipes constantly on hand.

Roofing and spouting attended to at short notice.

Tinware of every description made to order.

Orders left at Schuyler & Co's, hardware store will be promptly filled.

Special attention given to heating by steam and hot water. y 9-1y

$11,950 IN CASH GIVEN AWAY

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All contestants for the 25 premiums aggregating above amount, offered by Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co., must observe the following conditions on which the premiums are to be awarded: All bags must bear our original Bull Durham label, U. S. Revenue Stamp, and Caution Notice. The bags must be done up securely in a package with name and address of sender, and number of bags contained plainly marked on the outside. Charges must be prepaid. Contest closes November 30th. All packages should be forwarded December 1st, and must reach us at Durham not later than December 10th. No matter where you reside, send your package, advise us by mail that you have done so, and state the number of bags sent. Names of successful contestants, with number of bags returned, will be published, Dec. 22, in Boston, Herald; New York, Herald; Philadelphia, Times; Durham, N. C., Tobacco Plant; New Orleans, Times-Democrat; Cincinnati, Enquirer; Chicago, Daily News; San Francisco, Chronicle. Address, BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO., DURHAM, N. C.

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THE SURE CURE FOR KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, PILES, AND BLOOD DISEASES.

PHYSICIANS ENDORSE IT HEARTILY.

"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I ever used." Dr. P. C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt.
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IN THOUSANDS OF CASES

It has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.

☞It cleanses the Blood and Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system.

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KIDNEY-WORT

(Continued from last week.)

How Watch Cases are Made.

Imitation always follows a successful article, and imitation is one of the best proofs of real honest merit; and thus it is that the *James Boss' Gold Watch Case* has its imitators. Buyers can always tell the genuine by the trade-mark of a *crown*, from which is *suspended* a pair of *scales*. Be sure BOTH *crown* and TRADE MARK *scales* are stamped in the cap of the watch case. Jewelers are very cautious about endorsing an article unless they not only *know* that it is good, but that the character of the manufacturers is such that the quality of the goods will be *kept fully up to standard*.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Feb. 13, 1883.

The James Boss' Gold Watch Cases go like hot cakes. Each one I sell sells another. Don't need to recommend them; they sell themselves. One of my customers has had a James Boss' Gold Watch Case in use for 9½ years, and it is as good as ever. With this case I do not hesitate to give my customers a guarantee, especially with the new and improved cases, which seem to be everlasting. JESSE T. LITTLE, *Jeweler.*

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 8, 1883.

This gold case, No. 6666, known as the James Boss' Gold Watch Case, came into my possession about 1865, has been in use since that time, and is still in good condition. The movement is the one which was in the case when I bought it, and its condition shows that the case has really out-worn the movement, which is playedout. MARTIN A. HOWELL, *Of Board of Directors N. J. R. R. & Trans. Co.*

Send 2 cent stamp to Keystone Watch Case Factories, Philadelphia, Pa., for handsome illustrated Pamphlet showing how James Boss' and Keystone Watch Cases are made.

(To be Continued.)

W. H HOUSE, —DENTIST,— BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

All styles of work done in a superior manner, work warranted as represented. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.

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"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

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An absolute cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Pain in the Back, Burns, Galls, &c. An Instantaneous Pain-relieving and Healing Remedy.

SELECT STORY.

THE CROWSNEST GHOST.

It would be almost impossible to discover any entirely devoid of superstition than myself. Nevertheless, when 17 years old an event happened which caused me to believe mine a haunted life. I was staying in Paris at the house of my guardian, Sir Charles C——, and dressing for my first ball—a ball at the English embassy. My dress, a triumph of Parisan taste, had been fastened, and I stood before the glass while my maid arranged the flowers in my hair. A splendid boquet lay beside my gloves and fan upon the toilet table.

"Ah, now mademoiselle is beautiful!" exclaimed my maid Justine in French as she stepped back to survey her work admiringly.

I blushed with pleasure. It was the first compliment that had been paid me, and my glass told me it was true.

"I wonder who sent me these flowers?" I said, taking up the boquet preparatory to leaving the room.

"Mademoiselle will doubtless discover her admirer among her partners to-night," was the girl's reply.

At this moment there was a knock at the door. A telegram was handed to me.

"Mrs. Northcote is dangerously ill and wishes to see her stepdaughter before she dies."

Startled, dismayed, but beyond all measure vexed at receiving such an untimely message. I dropped the paper upon the floor. "Bring me a railway guide—quick!" I said to Justine.

Mrs. Northcote was my stepmother, but we had never met. My father had made a mesalliance out in India by taking a half-caste for his second wife, and when he died he left to his widow, for her life, the family estate of "Crowsnest," to which he had only just succeeded. I found by the railway guide that if I changed my dress with speed there was time to catch the last train that night for Paris. By noon next day I should reach Dashire, in which county Crowsnest is situated.

"Justine," I cried, excitedly, "bring me my traveling dress. You must go with me to-night to England—"

"Mon Dieu, mademoiselle! Would you take off that ravishing dress that suits you to such marvel? Would you give up the ball—?"

Once more I looked at my reflection in the glass. Once more I took up the railway time table to study its contents. At 9 o'clock next morning there was another train.

* * * * * *

Meditatively I raised the boquet to my face. Who was it said, "The woman who hesitates is lost?" The sweet perfume of the flowers permeated my senses. Who had sent them? Curiosity prevailed. I would wait till the morrow, go to the ball and solve the mystery. Sir Charles and Lady C—— were waiting for me when I descended the stairs. I did not say anything about the telegram; we entered the carriage and were driven to the Embassy.

The hall was brilliant in the extreme, and I was completely intoxicated with the adulation I received. "La jolie Anglaise!" "The new debutante!" was on everybody's lips. The night was half over before I even remembered the avowed object of my deferred departure for England—namely, to discover the sender of the flowers.

"Of what are you thinking so profoundly, Miss Northcote?" asked a gentleman in a way that made me start. The speaker was Mr. Weston. He had been introduced to me a few days before at my guardian's house.

"I was thinking of the sender of the lovely bouquet and wondering who he is. See, my name, 'Nina,' is spelled out in white violets," I answered, holding the flowers toward him.

"I hope you were thinking kindly of the donor?"

"Indeed I was."

"Thank you. Will you always so think of him—of me?"

My surprise was too great to frame an immediate reply. Besides, his manner embarrassed me. It inferred so much more than the mere words. I danced with him more frequently than with any one else, and found a new and strange attraction in his presence. On returning from the ball, I told my kind host and hostess of the telegram and of my determination to start for England on the morrow.

Lady C—— looked grave when she read the message.

"You might have saved a few hours, dear——," she said.

"Only a very few. And then I should have missed the most delightful experience of all my life!" I answered fervently.

"But it was a case of life and death, my child," she added gently. And I felt she had given me a reproof.

My trunks were soon packed by Justine, who accompanied me to England. Sir Charles C——, as my legal guardian, also insisted on going with me, and late on the following night we were driving through the moonless darkness of country roads to Crowsnest. A stately housekeeper met us in the hall.

"Miss Northcote, you come too late," she said, and there was more austerity than sadness in her tone. "My dear mistress died three hours ago. If you had left Paris last night you would have been in time. My lady had a communication she desired to make to you."

"What was it?" I asked, in much distress.

"That no one will ever know in this world," was the answer. And I felt from that moment as though Mrs. Stevens was my enemy.

Sir Charles C—— remained at Crowsnest until after the funeral. Then, in vain, he urged me to return with him to Paris. I was bent on remaining a few weeks longer in the quaint, old-fashioned house, which now to all intents and purposes was mine. With the exception of one bedroom in it, a description of Crowsnest is not necessary to the development of my tale, but to describe that is imperative. The room had taken my fancy from the first. It was long and large and low; the walls paneled with cedarwood. On the panels hung framed tapestry pictures, the work of past generations of Northcotes. The ceiling of cedar wood, with curiously-carved rafters, made the walls look even lower than they were. A time-mellowed square of Indian carpet covered the centre of the cedar floor, on which stood the bed—of the same wood, and richly carved—raised on a dais. There were two windows; that nearest the bed, a bay with diamond panes, the hangings similar to those of the bed, of old-fashioned rich brocade with faded pink satin linings. On the side of the bay window nearest the bed was fixed a modern gas bracket, which struck me as a strange anomaly and the only incongruity amid the antique surroundings. It was in this chamber my stepmother died, but utterly devoid of superstitious weakness, I decided to occupy it myself. No sooner had my kind guardian left Crowsnest than I told Mrs. Stevens of my intention, whereon she looked troubled, urging various reasons why I should not do so, none of which appeared to me of any weight. At last she said: "It was Mrs. Northcote's wish that that room should not be used. She died in it."

"And do you suppose I am so foolish as to be afraid to sleep there on that account?" I asked.

"It is not my province to suppose anything, Miss Northcote. My late mistress entertained the fancy, and if you had seen her before she died it is my belief she would have given you her reasons herself. As it is—"

"As it is, Mrs. Stevens," I answered, seeing that she paused irresolutely, "I am now mistress here, and have set my heart on that particular bedroom. Have it prepared, please, for I wish to occupy it at once."

"As you will," she said indifferently. But as she turned away I caught a peculiar look on her face, which perplexed as much as it annoyed me. My belongings were promptly removed into the covered room, my maid, Justine, occupying a small dressing room adjoining, but to which there was no through communication. The first night of my taking possession of my new quarters was close and oppressive, and I remember awaking to find the scent of the cedar wood slightly overpowering. About midnight I rose; threading my way across the floor with difficulty, for the room was almost in total darkness, I opened the nearest window. The next night, before Justine left me, I desired her not to turn the gas quite out. Three nights later I again awoke with a sense of languor and oppression. I did not go to the trouble of rising to open the window, but I looked up sleepily. The gas beside the window gave out a dim light; beyond it a faint moon beam slanting across the room in which lay the shadow of a pear tree that grew outside close to the house. I could trace the shadow of the branches and the leaves and watched them as they flickered, stirred by the night wind. Keeping my eyes open in a half-sleepy manner, as I have said, all at once I became conscious of seeing something else beside the gaslight and moonlight, something that seemed to be between the two. It was faint and indistinct, certainly, but none the less it bore resemblance to a female form. The head appeared resting on the hand, the hair, with a ruddy gleam on it, floated backward on the shoulders. The rest of the figure was lost in darkness. I was sufficiently awake to know it was no freak of fancy, and yet the figure was altogether so faintly defined and vague in detail that before long I fell asleep and next morning remembered it as a dream only.

The succeeding night, however, I again awoke and on opening my eyes beheld the self-same figure. But this time it was more clearly visible, especially the face, which, turned towards me, I saw to be that of a very beautiful woman. Moreover, to my unspeakable horror and dismay, I discovered in it a resemblance to my stepmother, whom I had seen once, and once only, as she lay dead within her coffin. The sight was the more distressing to me inasmuch as the face wore an expression of mournful sadness combined with one of reproach. Had the spirit of my father's wife returned to earth to upbraid me for not obeying the summons to her dying bed?

A strangely commingled feeling of awe and incredulity possessed me. Of awe, inspired by the apparent presence of a being from another world; of incredulity, that such a visitation could be possible. In vain I closed my eyes pressing my hands upon them to wipe out, as it were, the sight. Whenever I opened them I saw the beautiful, reproached face, and it was not until the early summer morning dawned that it entirely disappeared and I rose from my bed sad at heart and worn in body with the weary vigil of the night. Twice more the visitation came; after that for two or three weeks the visits ceased; then were once more resumed. Before I had been two months at Crowsnest all my vaunted courage fled; my entire nature underwent a change. Though I spoke of what I had seen to one, I was, nevertheless, sensitively conscious that Mrs. Stevens remarked something amiss with me. I was even morbidly fearful that she had suspicion of the cause. I was convinced of this one morning when she said—not by any means unkindly:

"Justine tells me you have not been sleeping well, Miss Northcote. Indeed, I am concerned to see how ill you look. Do you not find the cedar chamber comfortable?"

"Perfectly comfortable, delightful! I would not change it for the world," I replied, evasively.

"Comfortable," and with that haunting presence? Heaven forgive me for that subterauge. As to Justine, she was continually urging me to quit what she termed "ce villain pays," attributing my depression to the climate, to the dull life I led, to anything rather than to the true cause. But at length her persistency, added to beseeching letters from my guardian, prevailed, and I returned to Paris.

There I renewed my acquaintance with Mr. Weston. It was impossible to be blind to his feelings, his intentions. Every word and look told me that he loved me, and the day came when he asked me to be his wife. To his evident surprise and to my own inexpressible sorrow, I refused to marry him. Could I join my life—a haunted life—to that of the man I loved with all my soul? True, I had no visitation from the beautiful reproachful face since I left Crowsnest; but might it not return at any time, at any hour? Oh, why had my father's wife cast this blight upon my life? Why did she haunt me? Was it such a heinous crime not to have gone in time to see her die?

Suddenly I became possessed with a strange longing to revisit Crowsnest, to see again the weird apparition that had exercised so subtle an influence on my life. With the persistent waywardness of a spoilt child I insisted on going to Crowsnest. I insisted that no one but Justine should accompany me. My indulgent guardian yielded to my wishes, and I went, but not once during my month's visit did I see the haunting face. I believe then that my persecution was ended.

On my return to Paris Mr. Weston renewed his offer and I accepted him. A few months of my marriage happiness effectually dispersed the cloud that had overshadowed me.

My mind—warped, weakened, as it had been by giving away to morbid fancies—gained tone and vigor daily by associating with my husband's which was eminently matter of fact and practical. It was, therefore, without the slightest foreboding of evil that we set off for Dashire to spend the summer months at Crowsnest. George was much pleased with the old house; above all with the cedar chamber, which I found—without any orders to that effect—had been prepared for us. It was late at night when we arrived and there was not time to alter the arrangements; besides, there seemed no need, for I believed, as I have stated, that I had outlived my fears.

Both George and I were tired by our journey, and on retiring to rest we soon fell fast asleep. Towards morning I awoke.

A stream of moonlight flooded the chamber. As of old, the shadow of the pear tree lay along the floor, flickering in the night wind. I watched it for awhile, then—this shadow being closely associated in my mind with something else—I looked toward the bay window, and scarcely could suppress a cry. There, in the old place, between the gaslight and the moonlight, appeared—the face!

"George," I whispered, trembling, "wake! I feel so frightened."

"What is it, Nina? Have you seen a ghost?" he inquired lightly.

"Hush! Look there."

Raising himself upon his elbow, he obeyed.

"Why, there is a woman in the room!" he exclaimed, in the greatest consternation. Then, after pausing a few moments, he continued slowly and deliberately, as though reading by a bad light from a book, "No; it is only an illusion! I seem to see most distinctly a beautiful woman, her head turned this way, supported by her hand. Her hair—a bright auburn—hangs loose about her shoulders. It is a handsome face, but sorrowful—"

"Stay! What are you about to do?" I asked, as, rising, he made a quick movement forward.

"To dispel the illusion, darling."

So saying, he shook the curtain violently.

"May all ghostly visitants be as easily dispersed!" he continued, laughing, as the figure quivered, swayed, became distorted, then, in a moment, vanished.

"But what was it?"

"I will reproduce it, and you shall see."

He loosed the curtain, and it fell to the ground in the old folds and creases as it was before. There, sure enough, she was again.

"And is this what scared you on your first visit here?" he inquired, turning to me suddenly, as though a new light broke on him.

"Yes. I thought it was the spirit of my stepmother. I imagined the likeness, of course." Then between laughter and tears, I made full confession of all my superstitious folly.

Next morning we closely interroga Mrs. Stevens. She expressed her belief that the cedar chamber was haunted, and that the communication her mistress had desired to make to me was to that effect.

We read of strange results brought about by the juxtaposition of certain heavenly bodies. Here was an instance, unique in its way, in which a heavenly body—the moon—aided by such commonplace earthly materials as a modern gas jet and an old faded silk curtain, produced as perfect a specimen of a beautiful female ghost as ever visited our world.

Carboniferous Jungles.

If we could suddenly transplant ourselves from the gardens and groves of the nineteenth century into the midst of a carboniferous jungle on the delta of some forgotten Amazon or some primeval Nile, we should find ourselves surrounded by strange and somewhat monotonous scenery, very different from that of the varied and beautiful world in which we ourselves now live. The huge foliage of gigantic tree-ferns and titanic club-mosses would wave our heads, while green carpets of petty trailing creepers would spread luxuriantly over the the damp soil beneath our feet. Great swampy flats would stretch around us on every side, and instead of the rocky or undulating hills of our familiar country, we should probably see the interior country composed of low ridges, unlifted as yet by the slow upheaval of ages in the Alps and pyrennees of the modern continent. But the most striking peculiarity of the scene would doubtless be the wearisome uniformity of its prevailing colors. Earth beneath and primitive trees overhead would all alike present a single field of unbroken and unvarying green. No scarlet flower, golden fruit or gay butterfly would give a gleam of brighter and warmer coloring to the continuous verdure of that more than tropical forest. Green, and green, and green again; wherever the eye fell it would rest alike upon one monotonous and unrelieved mass of harsh and angular verdure.

He Felt Like Kicking Himself.

"I understand that you are going to Chicago to-day," said Noodles to a young lady acquaintance.

"Yes," she replied, "I depart at 4:30 p. m."

"Would you permit me to escort you to the train?" eagerly asked the youth.

"Really," said the blushing miss, "it would not be right for you to go to so much truble."

"Oh, indeed," said Noodles, courtesying profoundly, "it would give me the greatest pleasure to see you off."

Then he felt like going behind the house and kicking himself very, very hard.—*Scissors.*

Allen Pinkerton's Advice.

Mr. Pinkerton—old Allen as he was called by his friends—took a great interest in the welfare of young men, and we remember a conversation with him, held several years ago under the shade of a noble maple in the beautiful garden of his Monroe street home, which left a lasting impression, and a reproduction of which may encourage many struggling men,

"My youth," said Mr. Pinkerton, "was a continuous struggle. I knew but little of the joys of childhood; my fate was work. When I was old enough to see the distinction between right and wrong—and I think if children are properly educated they will soon realize the difference—I obeyed the dictates of my conscience, and to that I ascribe my success in life. No matter how many temptations were placed in my way I adhered to my principles. In political matters, conscience was my guide. Early in life I enlisted in the cause of my native country's (Scotland) freedom and when I came to the United States I became a red-hot abolitionist. I have erred many times in my life, but I have endeavored to right every wrong unwittingly committed.

"Many young men come to me applying for advice and assistance. My advice has been the same in every instance. If a young man is willing to work and to lead an honest life he will be successful, I have given pecuniary assistance to some applicants, and I acted unwisely. A healthy young man needs no pecuniary assistance from his friends if he has got the get-up in him which makes men of sound principles.

"A number of young men just starting out in life asked me for advice as to what profession or business they should enter. In every instance I admonished them to steer clear of counting rooms and stores. My experience has taught me that clerks of every description are the most unhappy mortals, as they are expected to live and dress well on small salaries. I know of hundreds of clerks in Chicago who are compelled to steal and pilfer in order to keep up appearances, while industrious young mechanics save a little money every week in the year.

"Many young men from the country are ruined in large cities, and my men could tell you of scores of promising young gentleman whose honorable existence ended at bridewell. They came to Chicago with the expectation of finding work, and being disappointed they fell into the hands of thieves and thugs. It seems to me that the newspapers of the country should warn young men against coming to large cities. Of course, some are successful, but to the great majority the step is fraught with danger.

"Young women also should avoid large cities. When they arrive from their country homes they are innocent and easy fall victims to the professional 'mashers' of the cities. Girls can earn more money in small towns and cities. Thousands of Chicago factory girls and clerks in the dry good stores cannot earn more than five dollars per week. They have to pay from one to two dollars room rent per week, which leaves them a balance of three dollars for board and dress. The result of such a life is apparent. Look at our factory girls. Starvation is written upon their faces, or if they escape the marks of hunger you can notice the marks of a shameful life. I have made several efforts to induce the newspapers to call attention to this state of affairs, but have been only partially successful."

The man who gave me this timely advice is now at rest forever; but his words should be heeded by the young people of our city and state. We have seen much of the sufferings of strangers in Chicago and other large cities, and can answer for the truth of Mr. Pinkerton's statements. Every year Iowa sends a number of her young men and women to the large cities, and in nine cases out of ten they return penniless and ruined, while at home or in the west they would become valued and respected citizens.—Burlington *Hawkeye.*

The Cost of a Lead Pencil.

"What does it cost to make a lead pencil?" queried a reporter of the New York *Sun*, "First let me tell you how we make a pencil," said the manufacturer. "See this fine powder? That's graphite. It costs twenty-five cents a pound. This white stuff is German clay. It comes across the ocean as ballast in sailing vessels, and all it costs us is freight. We mix this clay and this powder together and grind them in a mill, allowing moisture to be added during the process, until the two are thoroughly assimilated, and are reduced to a paste about the consistency of putty.

"This pase we press into these dies, each one of which is the size of a pencil lead, except in length. There are four leads in one of these. After being pressed we cut them into the proper length, and bake them in an oven kept at a very high heat. There we have the lead made. Its hardness is regulated by the greater or less amount of clay we mix with the graphite—the more clay we put in, the harder the lead.

"The cedar we use principally comes from the swamps of Florida, and is obtained entirely from the fallen trees that lie there. The wood is delivered to us in blocks sawed to pencil lengths; some thick, to receive the lead, and others thin, for the piece that is glued over the lead. The blocks are sawed for four pencils each. They are grooved by a saw, the groove being the place where the lead is to lie.

"The leads are kept in hot glue, and are placed in the grooves as the blocks are ready. When that is done, the thin block is glued fast to the thick one. When dry, the blocks are run through a machine that cuts the pencils apart. Then they are run through a machine that shapes and brushes them, and they are ready to be tied in bunches, boxed, and put out.

"The different grades in value are made by finer manipulation of the graphite. Here is a pencil that is about the average quality used in every day business. It costs a little more than a quarter of a cent to get it ready for market. We sell it to dealers at one hundred per cent. profit, and the dealer makes much more than that. Of this grade an operator and the machinery will easily make 2,000 a day."

Mr. Kislingbury's Body Exhumed.

A MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF THE REMAINS OF ONE OF THE OFFICERS OF THE GREELEY EXPEDITION SHOWS THAT THE BONES HAD BEEN STRIPPED OF FLESH.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 14.

The remains of Lieutenant Kislingbury, one of the victims of the Greely expedition who died amid Arctic snow last June, were disinterred this morning, and the fact was established beyond all question that canibalism was resorted to by the starving men of the Greely expedition, and that the lives of those saved were preserved only by eating the dead bodies of their companions. Lieutenant Kislingbury's relatives here were filled with horrible doubts as soon as they learned that disclosures had been made in New York regarding cannibalism among the members of the expedition, and they determined to learn the truth by exhuming the remains and having them examined by competent physicians. The services of L. A. Jeffreys, undertaker, were secured, and this morning, with the assistance of five men, he accomplished the work of taking up the casket from its resting place. This was done in the presence of Assistant Superintendent Mandeville, and the remains were taken, as unearthed, to a chapel near the entrance of the cemetery.

At eikht o'clock the casket was opened by Mr. Jeffreys and Samuel R. Barter in the presence of Frank W. Kislingbury and John P. Kislingbury, brothers of the deceased; Dr. Charles Buckley, Dr. F. A. Mandeville, Superintendent Stillson, Assistant Superintendent Mandeville and two reporters.

The work of opening the heavy iron receptacle was found comparatively easy, all there was to do being to unscrew the fifty-two iron bolts which held down the lid. The noiseless ease with which the latter was pried from its bed showed that there was an absence of gas in the casket at all. Feeling his way into the mass of snowy cotton waste which filled the coffin to the top, Mr. Jeffreys soon exclaimed: "He is there." A strong odor of alcohol but no very pronounced suggestions of decay emanated from the casket.

Dr. Buckley who had put on a pair of black leather gloves, uncovered the lower portion of the coffin's tenant and then it appeared as if one of the legs—the right one was missing; but when the waste was all removed it became apparent that the limb was tied under the left one.

The physicians made a thorough examination and the remains were then placed back into the casket and lowered into the grave.

Afterwards Doctors Charles Buckley and F. A. Mandeville made a joint affidavit, in which they recounted the facts of the exhumation and examination of the remains and said that the body, in their opinion weighed about fifty pounds. On examination of the head no signs of wounds or injuries were visible. The skin was not broken. The ears and nose were intact. The eyes were sunken and wasted. The hair was thick and from five to six inches long. The skin and muscles of the interior portion of the face and neck were intact. From the upper portion of the sternum and clavicle to the lower border of the fifth rib on the left side the skin and muscle had been removed down to the ribs on the right side. The skin and muscle down to the lower border of the last rib were gone. There were two openings between the fourth and fifth intercostal spaces into the thoracic cavity. The muscles and skin of the anterior and posterior of the thighs were entirely removed except the skin on the anterior portion of the knee joints; muscles and skin of left leg removed to within three inches of ankle joint. On right leg skin and muscle removed to within five inches of ankle jaint. Both feet were intact. There was no vestige of integument or muscles on either arm, including the muscles of the shoulder-blades to the wrist joints, except on the right fore-arm, the interosseous membrane remaining. The examination of the posterior portion of body showed that the skin and muscles of the back, from the seventh cervical vertebra, had been dissected or cut completely away down to the bones, with the exception of pieces of skin from two to three inches square on each side of the upper portion of the sacrum. The flesh removed was cut away with some sharp instrument. That remaining on the feet, hands and face showed no signs of decomposition.

W. H. Kislingbury, the brother of the dead explorer, says he believes that instead of eating a bear the survivors subsisted on the bodies of their dead companions.

A Dream of a Husband.

Said the hotel-keeper: "There was a lady of my acquaintance once, who awoke her husband in the night by the most extravagant manifestations of delirium. When he inquired what ailed her she told him 'to mind his own business and not bother her; she was thinking.'

"At breakfast she told him she was dreaming, oh! such a delightful dream. She thought she was at an action where they were selling men. Oh, there were such splendid specimens there. But they went so high she couldn't get one of them. At last the auctioneer took compassion on her and knocked down a glorious fellow to her and—and then—she awoke.

"'But,' pleaded the anxious husband, 'didn't you see any there like me?' 'Like you!' said the spiteful beauty; 'laws, yes. They were put up in bundles, like celery, and sold for ten cents a bundle.'"—*Pittsburg Telegraph.*

An English scientific journal says that oxalic acid promotes the sprouting of seeds so that seeds forty years old will germinate by its application. The method is to soak the seeds one or two days in a solution of oxalic acid till they commence to open out, when they are taken out and planted. Will one of our readers try it on some old seeds, and report.

Some men are so lacking in hospitality that they will not even entertain an idea.

There is a similarity between lilies and dead cats, in that they should both be planted deep.

The American Hide trade.

Fifteen to twenty years ago the trade in the exportation of hides to Europe from the United States was of a very limited nature; in fact, we imported most of the hides for home consumption from South America. But at present day the tables are completely turned. The export of hides from this country has reached an enormous extent, and still seems to be on the increase. Besides, American leather, even in France and Russia, where the finest leather in the world is manufactured, is shipped to every country in Europe in considerable quantities. In Kansas, Texas, Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming and Dakota, a farmer can double his capital in two or three years in beef cattle, and the business seems to require little labor beyond the guarding of the herd. In fact, in all the border states immense herds of cattle are raised on what is called "the range"—that is, the open public domain—the owners not possessing an acre of land, though how long this will remain so will depend upon the extent of the emigration and the taking up of the lands. It is from these immense multitude of cattle that our markets are supplied, and the large exportation of cattle and dressed meats are made, and thus far all these demands scarcely equal the steady yearly increase. There is no doubt but that this republic is destined to become the greatest producer of hides in the world, even leaving far in the rear the great cattle producing regions of South America. Thus far, this business has scarcely begun to develop itself west of the Rocky mountains, where in time it must become almost limitless in magnitude and interminable in perpetuity.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Transplanting Trees.

When transplanting small trees, care should be taken not to set them in the ground any deeper than they originally grew. Do not use stable manure around the roots, but incorporate thoroughly in the soil a liberal amount of thoroughly decomposed vegetable matter, or loam, such as florists use for potting plants.

After the trees are set, press the earth about the roots firmly, and then stake the trees so that the wind can not rack them over. Use two stakes at least, and better three; drive them firmly in the earth so that the tops will reach three or four inches above the connection of the main branches, six inches away from the body at the top, and then stay the tree in the center of the space between the stakes by the use of soft material. Strips of old cotton cloth twisted into a loose rope will be found excellent, as the substance will not injure the bark of the tree, no odds how much shaken by the winds.

Superior varieties cost but little, if any, more than common, and no one has an excuse for cultivating inferior fruits.

German Imitators.

The Germans are doing their best to imitate the American goods that are sold in their market. In small hardware, especially in cast goods, there are more imitated goods in the market than there are of original importations. The imitations are usually manufactured without the slightest alteration in the model, and are put up in such a manner that they cannot be easily distinguished from the original. The articles referred to are such as coffee-pot and sad-iron stands, twine boxes, coat and hat hooks, can openers, brackets, handles, bells, drills, egg-beaters, apple parers, and many other articles altogether too numerous to specify. Many iron founders are engaged in manufacturing imitations of the American base burner stoves. These facts, while they show that the Germans are injuring our trade by dishonorable means, may be regarded as very complimentary to American taste and skill, and prove what remarkable progress the manufacturers of this country have made of late years.

An Original Rat-Trap.

An Illinois correspondent of the Industrial World has been successful in catching rats with a trap of his own contrivance. This trap consists of a sheet-iron pipe with a sort of iron rim on both ends and a strong two bushel sack tied firmly around one end. Every hole is stopped in the corn crib but one, which opens into a feed-box on the other side of the partition. Then the pipe is placed in the feed-box and fitted, the open end firmly over the hole, allowing the sack to hang over the edge of the box into the manger. The trap is prepared, the door of the crib is left open and the rats permitted to have their own way for an hour or so. Then the door is shut and a noise made to frighten the rats. Having but one means of escape they rush into the pipe and down into the sack. This correspondent caught twenty-seven rats the first time he tried his trap.

FAST WALKING.—In training horses great pains should be taken to induce a habit of fast walking. This is the easiest and most economical pace, and it is strange that it is not much more practiced than aslow one, to her things being equal, for such a one gets over vastly more ground ina day, even with a heavy load, and without any special effort.

FOOD FOR HENS.—Barley is perhaps the best staple grain, especially if mixed alternately with wheat, buckwheat or corn. Corn, while it is excellent as a change, is not good

THE COLUMBIAN.

G. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1884.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,

OF INDIANA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE,

RICHARD VAUX, B. J. MCGRANN, H. B. PLUMER.

ELECTORS,

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	John Sievin.	15.	George S. Purdy.
2.	J. P. J. Sensenderfer.	16.	P. R. Ackley.
3.	John W. Lee.	17.	John P. Levan.
4.	H. J. Horan.	18.	Ezra D. Parker.
5.	R. L. Wright.	19.	E. W. Mumma.
6.	J. H. Brinton.	20.	A. H. Dill.
7.	Wm. Stahler.	21.	F. P. James.
8.	C. F. Reutschler.	22.	J. K. P. Duff.
9.	B. M. North.	23.	John Swan.
10.	H. G. Stiles.	24.	A. R. Winternitz.
11.	A. G. Broadhead.	25.	John H. Hill.
12.	F. V. Rockafellow.	26.	Wm. A. Forguer.
13.	Richard Rahn.	27.	A. J. Greenfield.
14.	George H. Irwin.		

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,

W. W. H. DAVIS.

FOR CONGRESS.

DR. O. A. MEGARGELL,

OF ORANGEVILLE.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

A. L. FRITZ,

OF BLOOMSBURG.

WILLIAM BRYSON,

OF CENTRALIA.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.

W. H. SNYDER,

OF ORANGE.

FOR REGISTER & RECORDER.

G. W. STERNER,

OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

P. A. EVANS,

OF MONTOUR TOWNSHIP.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

WASHINGTON PARR,

OF FRANKLIN.

STEPHEN POHE

OF CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

FOR COUNTY AUDITORS,

ELI ROBBINS,

OF FISHINGCREEK.

E. M. TEWKSBURY,

OF CATAWISSA.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, requests each member of the Standing Committee to make an appointment of a Vigilance Committee for his election district, borough or township consisting of at least two members, in addition to the member of the Standing Committee, and in the larger districts three or four, as may be necessary, and the members of the Standing Committee will promptly within not more than one week send the name to the chairman.

GEO. E. ELWELL, Secretary. DAVID LOWENBERG, Chairman.

		Post Office.
Beaver	J. Rittenhouse,	Beaver Valley,
Berwick—E.	Isaiah Bower,	Berwick.
Berwick—W.	G. A. Carey,	Berwick.
Benton	G. W. Hirleman	Benton.
Bloom—E.	David Lowenberg,	Bloomsburg.
Bloom—W.	Geo. E. Elwell,	"
Briarcreek	M. L. Houseknecht,	Willow Springs.
Catawissa	W. T. Creasy	Catawissa.
Centralia	D. F. Curry	Centralia.
Centre	Samuel Hidlay	Light Street.
Conyngham N.	None elected.	
Conyngham S.	John Monroe,	Ashland.
Fishingcreek	L. M. Creveling,	Van Camp.
Franklin	Daniel Lowman,	Pennsyl.
Greenwood	I. D. Patton,	Greenwood.
Hemlock	James Harris,	Buck Horn.
Jackson	S. W. McHenry,	Wallen's.
Locust	J. Snyder,	Roaringcreek.
Madison	Miles Smith	Jerseytown.
Main	J. W. Keichner,	Mainville.
Mifflin	D. H. Montgomery	Mifflinville.
Montour	O. A. Stonge	Grovania.
Mt. Pleasant	Jacob Gilbert	Canby.
Orange	C. W. Ammerman	Orangeville.
Pine	G. H. Gardner	Pine Summit.
Roaringcreek	James Knittle,	Mill Grove.
West Scott	G. P. Reighard,	Light Street.
East Scott	D. Geisinger	Espy.
Sugarloaf	W. B. Peterman,	Cole's Creek.

Robert Bonner purchased Wm. H. Vanderbilt's fast trotter "Maud S." on Tuesday, for $40,000. Mr. Vanderbilt was offered $100,000 for her a short time ago, but refused it. He accepted Mr. Bonner's offer on condition that the trotter be kept off the race track.

A British steamer sailed from Calcutta, June 4th. On July 4th it arrived at Table Bay and had eighteen fatal cases of cholera aboard. In all there were twenty-three fatal cases. The last July 10. This vessel is expected to reach New York City either Sunday or Monday. Considerable excitement has been caused by the news, notwithstanding there is said to be no fatal cases of cholera on the vessel at present.

It has been repeatedly told that England is favorable to the election of Grover Cleveland as President of the United States. The following despatch from London, dated August 16th, explains itself:

The *Standard* expresses surprise that Mr. Cleveland should have sent a letter to the the Irish meeting at Boston on Wednesday night, and says, even if the letter was inoffensive in substance it is to be presumed that it would not meet the approval of Englishmen. The *Standard* adds further "the power of the Irish vote in America shows the power it is likely to attain here."

David Mouat who has recently been released from prison, after serving his term of two years for having stuffed the ballot boxes in the elections of Philadelphia has been appointed by Secretary Folger as deputy shipping commissioner in Philadelphia. David Mouat pleaded guilty before Judge Biddle on the 15th of December, 1881, and was that day remanded to the County Prison. During the December term of Court he was brought up from prison and Judge Biddle sentenced him (December 21, 1881,) to two years in Moyamensing Prison and to pay a fine of $1,000. He had served "the grand old Republican party" in many capacities, local and national. He had been notorious for years as a manipulator of election returns. He represented his ward in Select Council and was a delegate to the Chicago Convention of 1880—one of the famous "306." His medal reached him in jail. He was convicted for entering the polls of the sixteenth division of the Fifth ward and altering the tally-sheet so as to reduce the vote of Conway, the opposing Councilmanic candidate to Mouat's friend Carpenter, from 78 votes to 38. It was an act of filial devotion, but he has always boasted that "the party would take care" of him.

Gov. Cleveland's Letter.

Honest Government for the People.

The following was received Tuesday by Colonel Lamont, secretary to Governor Cleveland, who is at Upper Saranac Lake, With instructions to make it public on its receipt:

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1884.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your communication, dated July 28, 1884, informing me of my nomination to the office of President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention lately assembled at Chicago. I accept the nomination with a grateful appreciation of the supreme honor conferred and a solemn sense of the responsibility which in its acceptance I assume. I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the convention and cordially approve the same. So plain a statement of Democratic faith and the principles upon which that party appeals to the suffrages of the people needs no supplement or explanation.

It should be remembered that the office of President is essentially executive in its nature. The laws enacted by the legislative branch of the government the Chief Executive is bound faithfully to enforce, and when the wisdom of the political party which selects one of its members as a nominee for that office has outlined its policy and declared its principles, it seems to me that nothing in the character of the office or the necessities of the case requires more from the candidate accepting such nomination than the suggestion of certain well known truths, so absolutely vital to the safety and welfare of the nation that they cannot be too often recalled or too seriously enforced.

WHEN THE PEOPLE GOVERN.

We proudly call ours a government by the people. It is not such when a class is tolerated which arrogates to itself the engagement of public affairs, seeking to control the people instead of representing them. Parties are the necessary outgrowth of our institution; but a government is not by the people when one party fastens its control upon the country and perpetuates power by cajoling and betraying the people instead of serving them. A government is not by the people when a result which would represent the intelligent will of free and thinking men is, or can be, determined by the shameless corruption of their suffrages.

When an election to the office shall be the selection by the voters of one of their number to assume for a time public trust, instead of his dedication to the profession of politics, when the holders of the ballot, quickened by a sense of duty, shall avenge truth betrayed and pledges broken, and when the suffrage shall be altogether free and uncorrupted, the full realization of a government by the people will be at hand. And of the means to this end not one would, in my judgment, be more effective than an amendment to the Constitution disqualifying the President from re-election. When we consider the patronage of this great office, the allurements of power, the temptation to retain public places once gained and more than all, the availability a party finds in an incumbent whom a horde of office-holders, with a zeal born of benefits received and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with money and trained political service, we recognize in the eligibility of the President for re-election a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate andintelligent political action which must characterize a government by the people.

THE INTERESTS OF LABOR.

A true American sentiment recognizes the dignity of labor, and the fact that honor lies in honest, contented labor is an element of national prosperity. Ability to work constitutes the capital and the wage of labor the income of a vast number of our population, and this interest should be jealously protected. Our workingmen are not asking unreasonable indulgence; but as intelligent and manly citizens, they seek the same consideration which those demand who have other interests at stake. They should receive their full share of the care and attention of those who make and execute the laws, to the end that the wants and needs of the employers and employed shall alike be subserved,and the prosperity of the country, the common heritage of both be advanced. As related to this subject, while we should not discourage the immigration of those who come to acknowledge allegiance to our government and add to our citizen population, yet as a means of protection to our workingmen a different rule should prevail concerning those who, if they come or are brought to our land, do not intend to become American citizens, but will injuriously compete with those justly entitled to our field of labor.

PROTECTION FOR LABOR.

In a letter accepting the nomination to the office of Governor, nearly two years ago, I made the following statement, to which I have steadily adhered: "The laboring classes constitute the main part of our population. They should be protected in their efforts peacably to assert their rights when endangered by aggregated capital, and all statutes on this subject should recognize the care of the State for honest toil and be framed with a view of improving the condition of the workingman. A proper regard for the welfare of the workingman being inseparably connected with the integrity of our institutions, none of our citizens are more interested than they in guarding against any corrupting influences which seek to pervert the beneficent purposes of our government, and none should be more watchful of the artful machinations of those who allure them to self-inflicted injury."

RIGHTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL.

In a free country the curtailment of the absolute rights of the individual should only be such as is essential to the peace and good order of the community. The limit between the proper subjects of governmental control and those which can be more fittingly left to the moral sense and self-imposed restraint of the citizen should be carefully kept in view. Thus laws unnecessarily interfering with the habits and customs of any of our people which are not offensive to the moral sentiments of the civilized world and which are consistent with good citizenship and the public welfare, are unwise and vexatious.

The commerce of a nation to a great extent determines its supremacy. Cheap and easy transportation should thereby be liberally fostered. Within the limits of the Constitution the General Government should so improve and protect its natural waterways as will enable the producers of the country to reach a profitable market.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The people pay the wages of the public employes and they are entitled to the fair and honest, work which the money thus paid should command. It is the duty of those intrusted with the management of their affairs to see that such public service is forthcoming. The selection and retention of subordinates in government employment should depend upon their ascertained fitness and the value of their work, and they should be neither expected nor allowed to do questionable party service. The interests of the people will be better protected; the estimate of public labor and duty will be immensely improved; public employment will be open to all who can demonstrate their fitness to enter it; the unseemly scramble for place under the government, with the consequent importunity which embitters official life, will cease, and the public departments will not be filled with those who conceive it to be their first duty to aid the party to which they they owe their places instead of rendering patient and honest return to the people.

HONEST ADMINISTRATION WANTED.

I believe that the public temper is such that the voters of the land are prepared to support the party which gives the best promise of administering the government in the honest, simple and plain manner which is consistent with its character and purposes. They have learned that mystery and concealment in the management of their affairs cover tricks and betrayal. The statesmanship they require consists in honesty and frugality, a prompt response to the needs of the people as they arise and the vigilant protection of all their varied interests.

If I should be called to the Chief Magistracy of the nation by the suffrages of my fellow-citizens, I will assume the duties of that high office with a solemn determination to dedicate every effort to the country's good and with an humble reliance upon the favor and support of the Supreme Being, who I believe will always bless honest human endeavor in the conscientious discharge of public duty. GROVER CLEVELAND.

To Colonel William F. Vilas, chairman, and D. P. Bestor and others, members of the notification committee of the Democratic National Convention.

The Hungarian money is worth about half of our currency. That is one dollar American coin is equal to two of their dollars. Living in Hungary is cheap, much cheaper than in many other countries and especially the United States. In conversation with a Hungarian, who has been in America some years, we learned that with six hundred pieces of their money or three hundred American dollars the Hungarian peasant is considered wealthy. After saving that amount he returns home and invests his money and lives off the interest, with a little labor, comfortably for the balance of his life.

Just think of it, three hundred dollars considered a fortune. Many will doubt this statement, but it is the truth. That amount will not furnish a house in this country with any degree of taste or decency.

Mr. Blaine's War Record.

The New York *Sun* thus speaks of Blaine's war record:

At the beginning of the war Mr. Blaine was thirty-one years old. He belonged to an association in Augusta known as the Loyal Mutual Alliance, which had raised by subscription a fund to procure substitutes for such members as might be drafted. Mr. Blaine and the other subscribers afterward obtained a vote of the city Government for the repayment to them of the amounts subscribed, and this was done in the shape of city bonds bearing five per cent. interest, with twenty years to run. That is to say, the members of the Alliance formed a pool for mutual protection against the draft, and then got back the money thus invested, dollar for dollar, in city bonds. They lent to the city money to pay for their substitutes.

The draft caught Mr. Blaine. In spite of the enthusiastic patriotism which as he tells the soldiers, inflamed his young blood during the days of 1861 and 1862—days so "dark and dubious" that he cannot now recall them "without a chill of horror"—the pressure of business engagements at the North made it inconvenient for him to go to the front. He fell back easily upon the Loyal Mutual Alliance. The name of his substitute was Bradford, if we remember correctly. Bradford became Mr. Blaine's proxy in the strictly military branch of operations against the seceding States. There is on page 9 of the financial report of the city of Augusta for the year 1866 this item among the contingent expenses:

"James G. Blaine for substitute.....$300."

Who paid for Mr. Blaine's substitute? How much did he cost Mr. Blaine, and how much did he cost the taxpayers of Augusta? The question as to the exact amount of money invested in this proxy warrior is more complicated than his military record, which was simple and easily told. Bradford, like Blaine, never went to the front. He was provided with a post in the Provost Marshal's office at Augusta, was soon detected in the enterprise of forging draft exemption papers and selling them at $150 apicce, and was locked up in the county jail. Mr. Blaine's substitute watched the gigantic struggle from behind iron bars. He never even got so near the scene of actual hostilities as Washington, a point to which Mr. Blaine's business frequently took him during the dark and dubious days of 1862.

Blaine and the Irish.

From the New York World.

"I recall an incident of the Yorktown celebration in 1881," said a well known citizen to a Baltimore *Day* reporter, "of which I think those Irish-born citizens who are inclined to endorse Mr. Blaine because he is bound, as they say, to make war upon England should be informed. By chance I was on the boat that took Mr. Blaine down the Potomac to the celebration. Mr. John L. Thomas and a number of other Baltimoreans were on board and we had a very pleasant time. Well, the day of the celebration we were lying off Yorktown and that difficulty occurred between the French and Germans. Mr. Blaine, who was very affable on the trip, sometime in the afternoon walked up to Mr. Thomas, with whom he was well acquainted, holding a paper in his hand.

"Thomas,' said he, 'I think we ought to do something to show our respect and admiration for England. It is proper that we should do, and I have written an order directing that the army and navy shall salute the British flag.'

"Then he read the order. I was a little surprised at it, and I think you might do well to publish it."

The order alluded to was read by Mr. Blaine at the celebration, after it had been approved by President Arthur. It is as follows:

In recognition of the friendly relations so long and happily existing between Great Britain and the United States, in the trust and confidence of peace and good-will between the two countries for all the centuries to come, and especially as a mark of the profound respect entertained by the American people for the illustrious sovereign and gracious lady who sits upon the British throne, it is hereby ordered that at the close of these ceremonies commemorative of the valor and success of our forefathers in the patriotic struggle for independence, the British flag shall be saluted by the forces of the army and navy of the United States now at Yorktown. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy will give orders accordingly.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President:
JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State.

ITEMS.

The cholera still continues in some of the towns of France. About fifty deaths are reported each day.

The latest crank is Thomas Williams of Racine Junction, Wisconsin, who started on Tuesday to carry a banner to Mr. Blaine at his home in Augusta, walking the entire way, a distance of 1,333 miles.

Lieutenant Greely in an interview in regard to the practicing of cannibalism by their crew says: "If there was any cannibalism, and there now seems to be no doubt about it, the man-eating was done in secrecy, and entirely without my knowledge and contrary to my discipline."

Fourteen coal cars went through a bridge on the extension of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad near Williamsport on Friday of last week and were completely wrecked. Conductor Reichelderfer, of Catawissa, was badly injured and brakeman James McCarty slightly injured. The accident was caused by the breaking of an axle.

July 28 was the anniversary of the deplorable misfortune which befell the Island of Isohia last year. It had been resolved to celebrate it with religious ceremonies, and four steamers laden with the friends of the victims went over from the mainland on a sad pilgrimage. Four altars of wood draped with black were erected, and two Bishops celebrated a pontificial mass for the repose of the souls of the dead. At the cemetery, which was visited by a large crowd, a priest delivered a touching address, in which he alluded to many of the incidents of the terrible catastrophe.

The *Daily News*, Delphi, Ind., dispatch says: The body of Private Whistler, of the Greely party, was exhumed Tues. morning in the presence of his relatives at the family cemetery in the country. His identity was fully established. The face and neck are well preserved, but the flesh is all cut from the back and limbs. The intestins were in place but empty. The stomach only contained a small amount of hair and messy stuff.

Gen. McClellan was asked if he thought that, on the whole, the effect of army life had been demoralizing to those who participated in it. "B, no means," he replied, warmly. "The point isn't susceptible of proof or disproof, but I have no manner of doubt that the ratio of drunkards is no greater than among other men. There were thousands of the volunteers whose methods of life were hopelessly unsettled, and who wouldn't or couldn't return to any sort of usefulness. But I believe there were many more thousands on whom the experience had a broadening, inspiriting, educating influence, and who, consequetly, emerged from the war better qualified than they would otherwise have been to accomplish something or other. I think this is especially true of those who had rank above the mere private, though it might be only a sergeantcy. The feeling of leadership responsibility rendered them more disposed to go vigorously ahead in subsequent enterprises. No, no; it is a mistake to say that the war was in that way demoralizing on the whole."

London, with its population 4,000,000, takes precedence of all other great cities in its list of periodical publications, which number nearly 2,000. These have an annual circulation of about 1,017,000,000 copies. Paris with a population less than 2,000,000 issues 1,553 periodicals, and have an annual circulation of 1,100,000,000 copies, so that in fact the citizens of Paris are more liberally supplied with daily and weekly provender than their British neighbors. In fact it is estimated that the journalistic products of Paris amount annually to almost one tenth of the entire issue of the globe. New York and Brooklyn, with a population nearly equal to that of Paris, produce 587 publications, with an annual circulation of about 516,000,000; Berlin produces 536; Vienna, 482; Madrid, 253; Brussels, 233; Rome 213, showing a gradual diminution until St. Petersburg is reached, with a population of 667,063, and a newspaper issue of 183; and Moscow, with a population of 601,- and only 57 periodicals.

A dispatch from Sydney, New South Wales, reports that the sculling match between Hanlan and Beach for the championship of the world and £500 a side took place Saturday of last week on the Paramatta river. Beach won the match by seven lenghts. This result causes general surprise in London. Hanlan was heavily backed, although Beach was known to be better than Laycock and was expected to be a formidable opponent of Hanlan whenever they should be pitted against each other for big money. Hanlan's chief backer in London was enthusiastic the day before the rowing over the prospects of Hanlan's success and laid £500 to £1,000 on Hanlan to all takers. He is a heavy loser, of course, but he and every one else believe that Hanlan did his best to win.

ROYAL

FULL WEIGHT ROYAL FOOD ABSOLUTELY PURE

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-St., N. Y. aug 1-1 y.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Came to the premises of the undersigned at Weigtown, about July 20th, a white pig, about 12 weeks old. The left ear is slightly cut. The owner will please call, pay costs and take it away or it will be disposed of according to law.

Aug 22-3w JOHN WARD.

WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER

Are you failing, try WELLS' HEALTH RENEWER, a pure, clean, wholesome

TONIC,

For Brain, Nerves, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Lungs. An Unequaled Invigorant. Cures

DYSPEPSIA,

Headache, Fever, Ague, Chills,

DEBILITY & WEAKNESS.

Nice to take, true merit, unequaled for TORPID LIVER and Night Sweats, Nervous Weakness, Malaria, Leanness, Sexual Decline. $1.00 per bot., 6 for $5.00, at Druggists. H. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A.

BUCHU-PAIBA

Kidney and Urinary Cure

Buchu-Paiba

Remarkable Cures of Catarrh of the Bladder, Inflammation, Irritation of Kidneys and Bladder, Stone or Gravel Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Dropsical Swellings, Female Diseases, Incontinence of Urine, all Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs in either sex. For Unhealthy or Unnatural Discharges use also "Chapin's Injection Flour," each $1. For SYPHILIS, either contracted or hereditary taint, use Chapin's Constitution Bitter Syrup, $1.00 per bottle, and Chapin's Syphilitic Pills, $2.00; and Chapin's Syphilitic Salve, $1.00. 6 bottles Syrup, 2 of Pills, 1 Salve, by Express on receipt of $10.00, or at Druggists. H. F. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

Cures Scrofula, Erysipelas, Pimples and Face Grubs, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sores, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weakness and Irregularities, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia and General Debility.

A course of Burdock Blood Bitters will satisfy the most skeptical that it is the Greatest Blood Purifier on earth. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere. Directions in eleven languages. PRICE, $1.00.

FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Prop'rs, Buffalo, N.Y.

Store News.

It is a hard time for merchants, especially for manufacturers; and by a hard time we mean a time when they are losing money rather than making. This is the general fact. A merchant who bought his goods six months ago is sure to be losing now; a manufacturer who is at work on stuff that is already too plenty is worse off than the merchant. Such is the condition of most merchants and manufacturers now for a few months.

Wholesale merchants and manufacturers, both, are holding great quantities of almost everything in trade; holding—not for better prices—for buyers. Buyers are scarce, because merchants have got already more than they can sell. There is general stagnation.

But this very condition of things affords a signal opportunity for a merchant who is not burdened with goods and has the requisite outlet. He can buy any quantity of the most desirable merchandise, undersell the retail market, and still make a profit. This is our condition exactly.

We sell in a year more than four times the quantity of goods we now have in stock; and our sales are going to be more, not less; because we adapt our buying and selling to the times we are in. We spoke of making a profit on these low prices. Not always. We are not smart enough to judge correctly beforehand always. When we miss the best thing, we try the next-best. When we find we have bought on a falling market, we hasten to sell at a loss, instead of waiting after the ancient fashion; but the outgoing tide of trade here carries the wrecks off so quickly that we do not stop to grieve over losses. Time is emphatically money where events develop so fast.

What is the result, that we ask you to read of our problems and tactics? Why, the result is that here is a different condition of things from what you expect of the general dulness. It is said to be dull; no trade. It isn't dull here, not even in August of a very hard summer. Everybody is holding his or her money a little more firmly; everybody is a little more cautious in paying it out. That is all in our favor. The harder the time and the more cautious people become, the more readily they go to a place where advantage tumbles to their side of the bargain with the solidest guarantee (money back if they want) on the top of it. We are not old enough yet to be quite sure of the fact; but it looks as if hard times were actually good for us here, as if people might need the stimulus of fear to bring out the fullness of their estimate of what we are steadily doing in good times and bad.

The store is full of merchandise; and the prices are what our view of the opportunity makes them. It is not a time for the quickest things of fashion. It is a time for getting almost all the substantial staple things to wear and keep house with. It is a time to make money by spending it. It is a time for caution; but the caution is to be shown in choosing what you buy, and the bargain you make. And surely when the bottom appears to be reached in goods, and the top of the purchasing power in money, and people are trying to be watchful and wise—that is our time to advertise, to tell as nearly as we can what is going on here.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets and City-hall square, PHILADELPHIA.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Orphans' Court of Columbia County.

ESTATE OF D. WEIDMAN, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Court to make distribueton of the balance in the hands of the executor of said estate will meet all parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on Monday, August 25th, 1884, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at his office in Danville, Pa., when and where all persons having claims are requested to present them or be debarred from coming in upon said fund. HENRY VINCENT,

aug 1-ta Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ANNA P. EVANS, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Jno. W. Evans, administrator of said estate, will sit at the office of C. H. Jackson attorney at Berwick, Pa. on Saturday Sept. 13th 1884 at 9 o'clock a. m., when and where all parties interested in said estate must appear and present their claims and those indebted to the same to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

Aug 15-4 w R. R. LITTLE, Auditor.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to Hon. William Elwell, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, for a charter for "The Methodist Episcopal Church of Rupert, Pennsylvania," for the support of public worship according the Doctrines and Discipline of the M. E. Church of America, on Saturday, the 23rd day of August, A. D. 1884, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

HENRY S. IRAY,
JAMES T. FERNSWORTH,
NOAH S. CRITES.

JOHN WANAMAKER'S.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN LEWIS, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the administrator to and among the parties entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg on the 26th day of August, 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all parties interested in said estate must attend or be forever debarred from any share in said fund.

7-11a J. H. MAIZE, July 26th, 1884. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL DRUM, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to pass on the exceptions to the account of John R. Robins, executor, and to make distribution of the fund in the hands of the executor, will sit at his office in Catawissa on Saturday, Aug. 16th 1884 at 10 o'clock a. m. to perform the duties of his appointment. All persons having claims against said estate must appear and present the same or be debarred from any share of said fund.

July 18-ta W. I. EVERLY, Agitor

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF E. T. FIELD, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of E. T. Field, late of Centralia, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administratrix. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administratrix without delay.

Mrs. SALOME BRADSHAW, No. 119 Richmond St., Philadelphia, Pa.

W. BRYSON, Atty. July 4 6 w Administratrix.

BRIDGE LETTING.

Will be let at the residence of Ezra stevens on Wednesday the 27th day of August 1884, a bridge to be erected over Elk run near A. B. Stewart's saw mill where the open bridge now stands in Jackson township. To be a wooden brace covered bridge 56 feet long. Wing walls and abutments to be repaired by contract so as to admit of skew-back three feet from top of wall plate. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Commissioner's Office Bloomsburg, Pa.

CHARLES REICHART, D. F. EDGAR, JOSHUA FETTERMAN, } Com'rs.

Attest: JOHN B. CASEY, Clerk, Commissioner's Office, Bloomsburg, Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DR. DAVID PETRIKIN, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the executor to and among the parties entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg, on Wednesday, September 3rd, 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons interested in said estate must attend, or be forever debarred from any share in said fund.

7-7-4a J. H. MAIZE, Auditor.

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY. Mover's new building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Assets.
Ætna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.	$7,078,220
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,002
Fire Association, Philadelphia	4,165,710
Phœnix, of London	5,356,376
London & Lancashire, of England	1,199,970
Hartford of Hartford	3,273,220
Springfield Fire and Marine	2,082,580

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without any delay in the office at Bloomsburg. Oct. 28, '81-1

THE BEST AND ONLY AUTHENTIC LIFE OF CLEVELAND By Chauncy F. Black, Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania. Our book will contain facts to be found in no other, besides a complete history of the Democratic party, with ALL its platforms; sketches of the lives of all the Presidents; the women of the White House; protective tariff; revenue reform; electoral vote; home life of the President, and a full life of HENDRICKS Ours is the best, most accurate, cheapest, and sells most largely. Send 50 cents for outfit at once. THAYER, MERRIAM & CO., 833 Arch St., Phila'd'a. 7-8-10w

INFORMATION VALUABLE TO EVERY YOUNG MAN in the NEW catalogue of the TRENTON Business College SENT FREE. Address, A. J. RIDER, Principal, Trenton, N. J. 7-81wr

WANTED AT ONCE a representative of good address to travel through COLUMBIA county with Valuable works for special classes of business men and mechanics who understand and need them, giving their orders at sight; profits liberal, easy and quick; can refer to gentlemen clearing $25 to $50 a week who are pleased with the work; only $10 capital required; write for particulars if you mean business; give age, trade or previous employment and references. Palliser, Palliser & Co., Vanderbilt Ave., New York. Aug 8-4w r

ADVERTISERS! send for our Select list of local newspapers. Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce St., N. Y. Aug 8-4w r

7000 AGENTS WANTED Double quick! to sell the only OFFICIAL Biographies of CLEVELAND AND HENDRICKS By ex-Gov. Dorsheimer, of N. Y., member of U. S. Congress, and Hon. W. U. Hensel, Chairman of Dem. State Com. of Pa., intimate friends of G. & H. It is the most reliable, interesting and richly illustrated, hence in immense demand. Agents are coining money. It has fine steel portraits, sells fastest and pays best. Beware of unreliable, catchpenny books. Write to Hubbard Bros., 723 Chestnut St., Phila. Aug 8-4w r

9000!! Agents wanted DOUBLE QUICK! to sell the First AUTHENTIC Biographies of BLAINE & LOGAN By H. J. Ramsdell, Esq., Mr. Blaine's intimate friend and personal choice, and Ben Perley Poore, for 18 years an officer of the U. S. Congress. 9000 outfits ordered within a week. Agents coining money. Is in immense demand because the most Reliable, Interesting and Richly Illustrated; fine steel portraits; first out, sells fastest. Beware of unreliable books. Write to Hubbard Bros., Pubs., Philadelphia, Pa. 7-8-4w r

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. Dec 21-1y

FIRE INSURANCE.

CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

HOME, OF N. Y.
MERCHANTS', OF NEWARK, N. J.
CLINTON, N. Y.
PEOPLES' N. Y.
READING, PA.

These OLD CORPORATIONS are well seasoned by age and FIRE TESTED and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES are liable to the hazard of FIRE only.

Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, SPECIAL AGENT AND ADJUSTER BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses if any are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.

PROMPTNESS, EQUITY, FAIR DEALING.

Good Pay for Agents. $100 to $200 per mo. made selling our Grand New History "Famous and Decisive Battles of the World." Write to J. C. McCurdy & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. mar28-1y ahd

FAY'S CELEBRATED WATER-PROOF MANILLA ROOFING

w d

THE COMPLETE HOME. Agents Wanted for this beautiful book. New edition.—New bindings.—New illustrations from new designs. Superbly gotten up. Same low price. Adapted to all classes. Sells at sight. Agents doing big work. EXCELLENT TERMS. The handsomest prospectus ever issued. Apply now. BRADLEY, GARRETSON & CO., 66 North 4th St. Philadelphia, Pa. Also other grand new books and Bibles. may 28-1y ahd

AGENCY OF WILEY & RUSSELLS LABOR SAVING TOOLS & MACHINERY.

Head quarters for Iron, Steel, Horseshoes Nails and Wagon Makers' and Blacksmiths' Supplies. Israel Bittenbender, Store & Warerooms 128 Franklin Ave., also warerooms 111 Franklin Ave., and 105 Centre street.

SCRANTON PA. may 23 1y

STAFFORD'S EXTRA BLACKING

Gives a MORE BRILLIANT SHINE THAN ANY OTHER.

IN BOXES WHICH PREVENT SOILING THE HANDS.

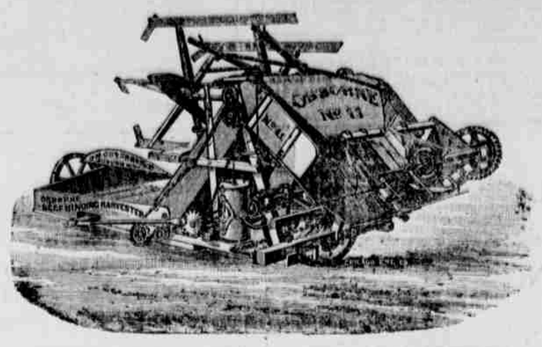
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

S. S. STAFFORD, New York.

Aug 8-4 w

Headquarters for D. M. Osborne & Co's.

HARVESTING MACHINES.



HARMAN & HASSERT

have just received the finest lot of

LIGHT REAPERS, MOWERS AND SELF BINDERS

ever brought to Columbia county. For light draft, durability and simplicity the Osborne Machines are second to none. Every machine is fully warranted. They also keep a

FULL LINE OF REPAIRS

for all the old and new machines, so that if you break down in the middle of Harvest they are prepared to fix you up without delay.

Farmers do not be deceived but be sure to examine the

—{OSBORNE}—

before making your purchases.

HARMAN & HASSERT, Agents.

June 27 tf

C. B. ROBBINS,

DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic

WINES AND LIQUORS.

AND JOBBER IN CIGARS.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

C. C. GALIGNAN,

PLUMBER,

GAS AND STEAM FITTER.

SHEET METAL WORK

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

PAID TO

SEWERAGE & DRAINAGE.

For Tetter, Ringworm, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Pimples Blotches, Boils, Ulcers, Female Complaints, and all diseases arising in or transmitted by the blood, USE

Dr. LINDSEY'S BLOODSEARCHER.

This celebrated Vegetable Compound has no equal, and is an infallible remedy when used as directed. Send for circular.

For sale by all Druggists. Aug 8-4 w R. E. SELLERS & CO., Propr's Pittsburgh, Pa. d

ALLENTOWN

BONE PHOSPHATE.

The Complete Grain Fertilizer.

OUR PREDICTION VERIFIED.

KRESGEVILLE, Monroe Co., Pa., July 26, 1884.

Gentlemen:

Many of my customers who used cheap Phosphates last Fall because told to be as good as the Allentown Phosphate, have already declared that they will use your make only this Fall. They are satisfied and will not be deceived so soon again.

Yours Truly, NATHAN GREGORY.

Special Points for Farmers to Consider.

1. We do not manufacture two or more grades and where the best can not be s

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1884.

Correct Railroad Time Table.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:36 a. m.	11:52 a. m.
4:06 p. m.	6:13 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:05 a. m.	9:28 a. m.
11:17 a. m.	11:53 a. m.
6:36 p. m.	4:06 p. m.

The 9:28 a. m. train connects at Northumberland with the 9:35 train on Pennsylvania road, reaching Philadelphia at 3:15 p. m.

The 11:53 train connects with Philadelphia and Reading road at Rupert reaching Philadelphia at 5:00 p. m.

The 11:53 train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 1:50, reaching Philadelphia at 7:25 p. m.

The 4:06 p. m. train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 8:05 p. m., and reaches Philadelphia at 9:05 a. m.

—o—

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
11:27 a. m.	12:01 p. m.
6:30 p. m.	4:15 p. m.

Personal.

John Jones of South Bend, Indiana, is visiting friends in this section.

Wm. M. Sloan returned to Three Rivers, Michigan on Tuesday.

A. D. Good of Shickshinny, formerly of Benton, was in town on Wednesday.

Miss Green of Espy, has engaged rooms of Mrs. Ent and is giving instructions in Kensington painting.

John Crane of Centralia was in town on Monday. He left his wife here for treatment with Mrs. Fisher.

J. J. Brower has been to New York and Philadelphia buying his fall stock of carpets and oil cloths. His new supply will be here next week.

On Tuesday, Clark Sloan started on a western pleasure trip. He will stop first at Three Rivers, Michigan, and from there visit numerous friends. He will probably reach Sheboygan, Wisconsin.

Court will convene Monday, September 22nd. The fourth Monday in September.

A skating rink is now very successfully kept up in Wilkes-Barre.

Over three thousand people were at Wayne camp-meeting on Sunday.

E. A. Rawlings is now using a sausage chopper run by steam power. If you want first-class bologna call upon him.

The public schools will commence one week from next Monday, September 1st, and continue eight months.

I. W. McKelvy has commenced work on laying pipe from the Exchange Hotel to connect with the sewer.

Only two weeks from Friday remain to see that every voter is assessed, in order to insure a vote this fall. Friday, September 4th, is the last day.

The Northern Schuylkill county Fair, will be held at Ringtown, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 16, 17, 18 and 19, 1884.

The democrats of Montour have named Thomas Chalfant as their candidate for Congress for this district, John H. Brugler received the nomination for Prothonotary.

FOR RENT.—Three pair of rooms suitable for offices, and one store room occupied now as shoe store next to Exchang Hotel.
F. D. DENTLER.

The Agricultural Society of lower Northumberland County will hold its annual exhibition at Sunbury, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, September, 18, 19 and 20, 1884.

On Sept. 7th the church tower and bell of the Lutheran church in Mifflinville will be dedicated to the Triune God. Prominent preaches well be present to deliver addresses. All are cordially invited.

A game of base ball was played in this place on Wednesday afternoon between the Bloomsburg Commercials and Berwick Commercials, resulting in a score of 18 to 6 in favor of Bloomsburg.

This week we have had the warmest weather of any during the whole summer. The thermometer ranging from 95 to 102. The warm wave seemed to be general throughout the Eastern States.

The exhibition of the Northern Northumberland County Fair Association will be held at Turbotsville Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, October 8, 9, 10 and 11th 1884.

A game of base ball was played on Thursday of last week between the Keystone of Wilkes Barre and the Catawissa Association resulting in favor of the latter by a score of 7 to 1.

A suspension of the mines of a week in September, in the Schuylkill regions has been ordered by the operators. Whether the suspension will be more than a week remains to be seen.

On Saturday last a game of base ball was played at Mt. Carmel, between the Reliance of Mt. Carmel, and Philadelphia League of Philadelphia, resulting in a score of 11 to 4 in favor of the League nine. The gate receipts were $376.

The game of base ball on Friday last, at this place, between the Keystone of Wilkes Barre and the Bloomsburg Association resulted in favor of the latter by a score of 3 to 1. The game on Saturday with the Northumberland was 5 to 14 in favor of the home nine.

In another column we publish a request from the chairman that each member of the standing committee will choose good active men to serve as a vigilance committee in each township, and to report the names of such at once to the chairman. There should be no delay in this matter. Send in the names immediately.

On the 16th instant the important case of George H. Helfrich, Receiver of the Ashland Savings Bank, against J. M. Freck on rule to set aside *non suit* was argued before Judge Elwell by Guy E. Farqueher, Esq., of Pottsville, and Col. J. G. Freeze for the plaintiff and by J. W. Moyer, Esq., of Pottsville, with whom Geo. E. Elwell was associated, for the defendant—held under advisement.

The following complimentary notice is taken from the *Evening News*, of Franklin, Pa.

W. H. Schuyler, Ph. D., principal of the Franklin High School for the past year, has resigned that position and accepted an offer to be principal of the Academy in New Bloomfield, Perry county, Pa. During his stay here Dr. Schuyler has favorably impressed those with whom he has come in contact, as a citizen and scholar, and he leaves an excellent record as an instructor. In his new position at the head of a private educational institution he will doubtless find himself more congenially circumstanced than as principal of a public school. May success and happiness await him in the new field of labor to which he removes in a few days.

We wish him unbounded success in his new field of labor.

Fifty-seven persons registered at the Exchange hotel on Monday. There was nothing unusual to draw them on this special day. The Exchange has a wide reputation because of the good accommodations they offer to their guests.

N. J. Hendershott is about settled in his new room. He has much larger quarters than heretofore, and has everything arranged in a convenient and tasty manner. The sky-light furnishes him a good light throughout the entire room.

R. Stiles has directed a letter to S. Conner, chairman of the Republican County Committee, declining the nomination for Prothonotary. A meeting has been called for next Tuesday to nominate a candidate in place of Stiles, withdrawn.

OFFICE OF DIO. LEWIS'S MONTHLY,
BIBLE HOUSE, NEW YORK, 12th Aug., 1884.
MR. EDITOR:

Dear Sir.—I have at length gained possession of my magazine—Dio Lewis's Monthly. Hereafter all communications to its Editor or Publisher, and all business about my books, must be addressed Dio Lewis, Bible House, New York.

Those who have sent money to others for Dio Lewis's Monthly, or for his books, and have received nothing in return, will please communicate with me at once.

Very respectfully,
DIO LEWIS.

On Monday of last week Mr. Charles Conner in plowing on his farm near Orangeville, turned up what proved to be a part of a human skull. Upon further investigation they found two human skeletons lying side by side. The manner and location of their burial, and the general appearance of their skulls would indicate that they were white men above middle age and buried by the whites. The fact that they were buried near where once stood an old sugar maple which contained peculiar marks and the additional fact that no traces of a coffin, cloths, not even a nail or button were found, and as the Indians strip their victims, suggest the possibility that they are the remains of Lieut. Van Camp's father and uncle who were killed by the Indians in 1780 about that locality while boiling maple sugar. His brother was also killed but was thrown into the fire and partly consumed. The victims were subsequently discovered by Col. Kelly's party, and buried. The father of Jacob Melick Esq., of Lightstreet, was present at the burial. See History of Columbia County.

On Monday all the Judges being present a Habeas Corpus was issued to the Sheriff to bring before them five doctors of Catawissa who have been surrendered by their bail before a magistrate, to answer at court on a charge of having conspired corruptly to persecute Dr. Eiskamp for practicing medicine without being registered. It was contended by counsel for the Commonwealth that the fact that the defendant had joined in the persecution was evidence that they had maliciously conspired to vex and harass him. The prisoners were discharged, the court holding that the joint prosecution was not cvidence of a corrupt agreement to *falsely* accuse Dr. Eiskamp with crime; and also that if to all appearances Dr. Eiskamp was practicing, not being registered, the defendants could not be indicted for conspiracy to prosecute him, because he could make it appear that his visits to patients of Dr. Bauer were merely to gather information for his principal or to take medicine to the patients prescribed by the latter. The defendants were discharged. District Attorney Buckingham, James Scarlet, John G. Freeze and J. C. Yocum, Esqs., for the Commonwealth; W. H. Rhawn for defendants.

The great Inter-State Pic-nic and Exhibitions under the auspices of the Patrons of Husbandry of the Middle States, will be held at Williams' Grove, Pennsylvania thirteen miles southeast of Harisburg, commencing on Monday next August 25 and continuing one week. Many buildings of a permanent character have been erected. A grocery and provision store will be opened for the special accommodations of the dwellers in these new domicils. Business houses from distant cities will expose to public view the richest and most beautiful fabrics of the loom; the artists will exhibit the choicest production of master hands, and the finest emanations of gifted minds; the mechanic his skill and craftmanship; the manufacturers the best fruits of mill and shop; the stock raisers the finest cattle, the choicest horses, the most beautiful and most valuable sheep to be found anywhere throughout the land. The agriculturists, horticulturists and pomologists will bring the best productions of field, garden and orchard. Addresses will be given throuhout the day on scientific topics, while in the evenings will be select readings, declamations, recitations and music to entertain and amuse. Excursion tickets are issued by the Pensylvania R. R.

The following letter has been sent by the committee on Lunacy of the board of public charities of Philadelphia, to the physicians throughout the state. Any information sent to Thomas G. Morton, M. D., 1224 Chestnut street, will be gladly received.

Within the past year, two instances of cruel treatment of insane patients in charge of private parties, have come to the knowledge of the Committee on Lunacy. In one case an old man was found naked, in an out-house in a very secluded part of the state, where he had been confied for more than thirty years, chained by the leg. In the other case neither the public nor the committee had any knowledge of the inhumanity practiced upon an old man who had likewise been chained for more than a quarter of a century; and it was not until his death that the particulars were brought out and made public.

In view of these facts, the object of the committee is to find out if any such cases are known, or believed to exist, and if so, to send them to State Hospitals for the Insane where they can receive humane and proper treatment; and that if you have any reason to believe any such insane are concealed and badly treated, we will on private intimation from you, investigate such cases, and take the necessary steps for their transfer. Any communication will be, if desired, considered confidential.

Lumber.

The undersigned offers for sale cheap for cash, 10,000 feet worked flooring and German siding; also hemlock fencing, 2x4, roof and ceiling lath, shingles, &c. Having a steam saw mill about ready to run for me, I can furnish bill stuff at short notice.
P. D. BLACK,
7-8-4w Rohrsburg, Pa.

Wellliversville.

Mrs. Savage of Sunbury, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Hower.

Mr. Harry Bacely and sister of Berwick, were the guests of Mr. A. W. Musgrave and sister. On Sunday they attended the tabernacle meeting at McHenry's Grove, Rev. Stiles of the Rohrsburg charge attended the meeting, and Sunday evening he delivered an excellent sermon.

Miss Maggie Fellows was visiting Miss Jessie Appleman.

Mr. Graham and wife have returned to their home at Williamsport. ANON.

Sharpless Reunion.

On August 24th, 1882, the Sharpless family celebrated the bi-centennial, or 200th anniversary of the landing of their ancestor, John Sharpless, of Ratherton, Cheshire, England, with his family at Chester, then Chester, now Delaware county, this State. It was decided to hold a reunion every year. As the 24th of August will fall this year upon Sunday, it has been decided to have the gathering on the preceding day.—*News Item.*

Locust Mountain Water Works.

The largest water works in this county, and one of the largest in the State, has just been completed and put into operation in the lower end of the county, one-half mile north of Montana. It was built by the Locust Mountain Water Works. The reservoir is 250x150 feet, and is deserving of much credit to the contractor as a fine piece of work. The water is pumped through eighteen-inch column pipe from a dam in Brush Valley by two large pumps, which have proved themselves more than equal to their work, having, on their first trial, given the water in the pipes such a pressure as to break them, and force its way out through the top of the ground in several places. Other and heavier pipes were replaced and now the water is brought to the reservoir in the pipes' fullest capacity. There are three nine-inch pipes leading from the reservoir—one to Mt. Carmel, a distance of five miles, one to the Centralia and Logan collieries and the other to the Continental colliery, each of the latter places being three miles distant. The scarcity of water heretofore felt in the Centralia valley during the Summer months, and often causing the collieries to suspend operation, will be prevented hereafter by this new water supply. The Mt. Carmel line of pipe runs through Montana, affording all people in that place who wish to do so, an opportunity to take in water.

State Fair at Philadelphia.

The thirtienth exhibition of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, together with the Pennsylvania State Poultry Society, the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, and the Philadelphia Kennel Clubs, will occur on the new grounds of the Society, at Broad and Lehigh avenues (Germantown Junction) in the city of Philadelphia, commencing on Monday, September 8th, and continuing until Saturday, September 20th.

On these magnificent grounds, the most convenient of access in the city, have recently been erected a series of splendid buildings that will be occupied by the Society for the holding of its exhibitions for the next ten years.

Already the indications are satisfactory that this will be not only the most complete exhibition ever held by the Agricultural Society, but in addition the State Poultry Society, the State Horticultural Society, and the Philadelphia Kennel Clubs will constitute varied attractions, which, together with the State Bee-keepers' Association and the Women's Silk Culture Association, will all constitute a display not hitherto witnessed in this locality. Fine herds of cattle, horses, sheep, and swine, large amounts of seeds, flowers, and machinery will all be on exhibition, and the Dog Show, a new feature, can not fail to be a source of attraction and gratification to the many thousands who will be certain to be in attendance.

Excursions Rates to Grangers Picnic, via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Eleventh Annual Inter-State Picnic and Exhibition of the Patrons of Husbandry will be held at Williams' Grove, Penna., from August 25th to 30th inclusive. The display of farm and domestic machinery and implements, agricultural and horticultural products, stock and the presence of a large concourse of farmers from Pennsylvania and the neighboring States, will make the exhibition the largest ever held under the auspices of the Patrons.

For the accommomation of visitors, the Pennsylvania Railroad will sell excursion tickets on August 26th, 27th, and 28th, good to return until August 29th inclusive, from the following points on Pennsylvania Railroad Division, at the rates quoted below:—

Philadelphia	$3 65	Duncannon	$0 94
Downingtown	2 66	Newport	1 33
Coatesville	2 48	Millerstown	1 48
Parkesburg	2 32	Thompsontown	1 63
Atglen	2 23	Mifflin	1 98
Gap	2 11	Lewistown Jc	2 33
Leaman Place	1 93	Milroy	2 70
Lancaster	1 58	Mt. Union	3 08
Columbia	1 36	Huntington	3 43
Wrightsville	1 50	Tyrone	4 02
Marietta	1 24	Bellefonte	5 03
Mt. Joy	1 24	Philipsburg	4 73
Elizabethtown	1 05	Clearfield	5 94
Middletown	78	Altoona	4 45
Maryville	71	Hollidaysburg	4 68
Frederick (via York)	3 27	Taneytown (via York)	2 49
Harmony Grove (via York)	3 17	Littlestown (via York)	2 22
Walkersville (via York	3 05	Hanover (via York)	1 97
Woodsboro (via York	2 90	Spring Grove (via York)	1 67

Excursion tickets will also be sold from following points on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division and Northern Central Railway, at rates below:—

Baltimore	$3 04	New Freedom	$1 93
York	1 32	Glen Rock	1 78
Emigsville	1 19	Hanover Junc	1 65
Goldsboro	87	Williamsport	3 30
Dauphin	75	Muncy	2 92
Clark's Ferry	94	Montgomery	2 81
Halifax	1 14	Dewart	2 68
Millersburg	1 30	Watsontown	2 61
Georgetown	1 60	Milton	2 48
Treverton Jc	1 77	Montandon	2 37
Selinsgrove Jc	1 96	Lewisburg	2 40
Selinsgrove	2 16	Northumberland	2 17
Sunbury	2 11	Riverside	2 47
Parkton	2 18	Catawissa	2 73

Benton.

Quite a number of babies six months to a year or so old, held a sociable at Willie Ashelman's on Sunday last. Their innocency insisted it was not Sabbath breaking nor out of order to follow out baby amusements, and call out baby band and display some discordant baby music. And yet indeed, it was a lovely sight, a subject for much thought. A picture rare and prospective, or one that is more gloomy. Our country's future, weal or woe, is destined by their will or duty. Each and all, will act an important part, though most of them are only buds of blooming beauty.

Our townsmen Willie Appleman, the wagon-maker, and Boyd McHenry the blacksmith are capital mechanics and put up first class wagons. This is their reputation, and what everybody says must be true.

Our town has as good mechanics as any town in the country. More about our town in the future.

A man peddling soap, traveling in a small cart drawn by two large dogs, came to town on delegate election day. He soaped quite a number of Krickbaum and Snyder men at ten cents a cake, but offered neither whiskey nor taffy. He can't walk and his name is Smith.

The season for profanity ended August 19th, and it is now out of order to lie.

Some votaries of pleasure, married and single started on a trip to New Philadelphia to-day. We do not hope than an earth quake should overtake them, and gulp them down.

A correspondent has to dodge around a good deal to see all that is going on, to keep the Editor informed of all the news that's a going.

We need a soaking rain.

Pancakes are blooming finely, and we hope jack frost will not bake them this year.

Space is infinite—hence we will not attempt to occupy it all.

Vote of Thanks.

At a meeting of Ent Post No. 250, G. A. R., a vote of thanks was extended to the citizens of Orangeville and vicinity, who contributed and patronized the camp-fire held at that place. Especially to the ladies who took an active part; also to the Orangeville Cornet Band for the music; their kindness will ever be remembered by the Ent Post. The Post also extends their thanks to Hoagland Post No. 70 of Catawissa, for a dressing case presented to Ent Post to be chanced off at the said camp-fire for the benefit of Ent Post.

R. STILES
C. P. SLOAN,
J. C. SYLVIS,
} Committee.

Jerseytown.

Oats harvest is about over.

Many farmers are plowing.

Mr. R. C. Welliver of Bloomsburg, was at home on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Dieffenbach of Bloomsburg, were in town last Wednesday.

Mr. John A. Funston was out to his farm last Thursday.

Dr. Essick of Picture Rocks, was the guest of Dr. Swisher one evening last week.

Mr. Daniel Carr, who went West in the Spring, died there last week and was brought home for burial.

A number of our people attended the festival at Eyer's Grove last Saturday evening. All came home and reported having had a nice time.

Mr. McCormick of Milton, was in town last week with a number of Cincinnati buggies.

The Republican delegate election passed off quietly. Any attempt to get up a little excitement proved unsuccessful. There was a little fight made for Commissioner, but the fighters were few and the fight short and of little interest. Mendenhall seemed to be the choice.

Quit a commotion last Sunday evening—carriages rattled, the dust ascended in dense clouds, and the people were to be seen hastening toward the upper end of town. It wasn't an earthquake shock but a slight agitation in the temperance cause. Quite a number of our people assembled at the Methodist church to hear Mrs. Brewer, the female prohibitionist, of Kansas, who is now traveling and laboring in this part of the State. The lecture was preceded by music by the Jerseytown choir, and prayer by Mr. H. H. Stout. The lecturer began at eight o'clock by reading a chapter from the Bible. For about an hour the people were treated to a history of blood and money—a few words not in any way complimentary to Blaine and Logan, and many words in praise of St. John. The lecturer says Blaine is a bad man, and that Logan is no better—that wee pine pole might as well be taken down now. It was said that the Republicans go in for high license and plenty of it, and that the Democrats want free whiskey and plenty of it. Perhaps that statement secured a number of votes for Cleveland. Once during the lecture there was a little applause and a loud hiss.

After the lecture was over two young ladies showed a desire to enjoy the privileges of Leap Year; when a buggy was driven up and the gentleman alighted,—evidently that buggy had been looked for—the ladies thought they would get in and be taken home, and that it would be all right; but, alas, disappointment never comes single. They were both left. The young gallant had a fair one of his own, and after considerable delay was allowed to give her a seat in his buggy, when he drove away, leaving the other two standing by the wayside. Too bad! but don't be discouraged—try again. It's about four months till the first of January, and much can be done in that time if a person goes to work in earnest. L. Y.

Berwick.

Miss Bertha Harter is visiting this week in Espy.

Miss Jennie Hughes of Shamokin is visiting friends in this place.

Mr. A. V. Bower reached Berwick Monday evening from his European tour looking remarkably well.

Mrs. F. L. Distlehurst who has been ruticating at Coningham quite awhile returned home Monday.

Mr. T. W. Sherwood visited at Hazleton the latter part of last week.

Jas. Thomas, Esq., who is working near Nanticoke spent Sunday with his family.

An addition to Curt Furman's family made its appearance Sunday about one o'clock in the shape of a little baby girl.

C. D. Fowler while helping to get his safe out the cellar from the ruins, cut his hand severely with a spike which makes that member almost useless for a while.

Every body is smiling. Jackson & Woodin having closed a contract of two hundred D. L. & W. Hopper-bottom cars which they will start on the first of next month. Prospects of further orders are very favorable.

The Y. M. C. A. are holding meeetings for the young men every Sunday afternoon which are largely attended and conducted by earnest workers.

Another baloon was observed ascending from the Berwick House Saturday evening, and caused quite a number to strain their eyes in watching its gradual disappearance into space.

The Puddlers (some not being less than fifty years old) and Finishers had a game of ball Friday which ended by a score of 23 to 14 in favor of the former. The Finishers not being satisfied it was continued the next morning resulting in the defeat of the Puddlers by 39 to 23. No one can imagine what lots of fun was enjoyed, but those who were spectators, it being positively the most amusing game ever played on the grounds.

The Y. M. R. C. had a meeting in Jackson & Woodin's little office last Friday and had quite an attendance. They will meet again one week from to-day (Friday) and fix for street parade.

A man from the west with a large number of horses, has been in town about a week, and sold a dozen or so. They seem very docile as long as one is bought and taken from the group they show their fire, which causes great sport for the boys seeing him display his skill in throwing the lasso to capture a run-away.

A GOOD DAY FOR BERWICK.

A diamond having been fixed up in the fair ground, and the base ball association having accepted a challenge from the Plainville club, they met on the new ground last Saturday afternoon and played a tolerable good game which resulted in the score given below.

Score by innings.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Berwick,	5	3	1	0	1	0	0	3	x	—13
Plainsville.	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	—5

After the game a trotting match came off which was rather exciting, and then a running match between the following: Fred Hurst, George Sarley, George Linville, and Jas. Price. They were all given a lead from ten to eighteen yards over Hurst, but never the less he touched the mark by a step ahead of Sarley who was followed by Linville and Price.

Centralia.

The Logan colliery was idle on Monday owing to a scarcity of coal.

The Citizens' Band of town have disbanded, caused by some dissatisfaction among the members. We are very sorry to hear this as the band was a very good one, and enlivened the town occasionally. We hope the boys will reorganize again and have things run smoothly.

Mr. Davis has been laid up the past week with a very sore arm.

Theo. Hannon, son of J. P. Hannon, is now a dispenser of drugs in Millington's store.

Friday last was a day of much pleasure and excitement to the young folks in town. About four car loads of people took in the excursion to Glen Onoko, and a large number went to Mt. Carmel to witness the game of ball between the Philadelphians and the Reliance. The game was very interesting, and no doubt the home club surprised the professionals with their fine playing. The score stood eleven to four in favor of Philadelphia.

A party of young men left town on Monday for the west. The point of destination is Leadville. We wish them success.

The operators in this section paid their employees on Saturday, and we had an unusually large crowd of drunken men on our streets. Several street fights were indulged in and one of the participants was beaten so badly that his life was despaired of. No arrests were made, as our policemen were all at home when slugging was in order.

Mr. Thomas Maher and sister of Philadelphia, are spending a few weeks in town.

Will Haze is erecting a handsome residence on Railroad street.

Charles Shaw has been appointed coal inspector by the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, with office at Centralia.

After enjoying the sea breeze for several weeks at Atlantic City, Dr. Gwinner has returned home, much improved in appearance.

The Polish Jews take this town by storm after a pay-day. No matter what direction you turn you can see one of those pests trying to dispose of his trash. As they injure the business of our merchants considerably, we would suggest that our borough authorities impose a fine on them for selling, as they do in adjoining towns. This is the only sure way to get rid of them.

The nominations made at the Convention last week seem to give general satisfaction here, and the nominees will no doubt receive a very large vote.

Republican Convention.

The Republican County Convention was held in the Opera House Monday afternoon. The fifty-eight delegates were present. The chairman, Isaiah Hagenbuch, being necessarily absent from the convention, J. C. Brown called the meeting to order, and O. T. Wilson of Bloomsburg, was chosen chairman, with R. S. Bowman of Berwick, as secretary; C. S. W. Fox of Numidia, and N. H. W. Brown of Mifflin, were chosen as tellers. The only real contest was for that of County Commissioner, for which the Republicans had voted instructions on Saturday last. Eli Mendenhall had so far beaten Joshua Fetterman that the delegates considered it unnecessary to report the result of last Saturday's vote, and moved to nominate Mr. Mendenhall by acclamation. There was some objection to this motion, and a new one made, but not seconded, that the list of delegates be called. At this point Mr. C. H. Zehnder of Berwick, stated that he was authorized to withdraw the name of Joshua Fetterman. A motion was then made to uominate Eli Mendenhall by acclamation, and was unanimously agreed to. L. D. Kase of Bloomsburg, was nominated for Register and Recorder by acclamation; Rev. D. M. Kinter of Fishingcreek, Richard Stiles, W. O. Holmes of Bloomsburg, ann Chandlee Eves of Greenwood, were placed in nomination for Prothonotary. The roll of delegates was called and gave Kinter 29, Stiles 19, Holmes 5, and Eves 5. The tellers could not agree on the result of the vote and the chair ordered another vote to be taken, which resulted as follows: Kinter 27, Stiles 21, Holmes 6, Eves 4. Upon motion the names of Holmes and Eves were both dropped, and a vote taken upon the remaining two candidates giving Kinter 29 and Stiles 30. The tellers again could not agree upon the result, and the chair ordered another vote. Mr. J. C. Brown then assisted the tellers, and the fourth ballot gave each 29. Upon the fifth ballot Mr. Stiles received 30 votes and was declared the nominee of the convention. L. F. Bower of Berwick, J. B. Yetter of Catawissa and C. C. Evans were placed in nomination for County Auditor. L. F. Bower received 6, C. C. Evans 11 and J. B. Yetter 41 votes. Upon motion the nomination of Yetter was made unanimous. The question was raised as to whether nominations should be made for Representative, and it was suggested that they would name a full ticket or none. Chandlee W. Eves of Greenwood and Samuel Camp of Locust received the nomination by acclamation for Representative. Andrew Fowler Briarcreek, was named for Treasurer. W. E. Smith of Berwick, and E. B. Guie of Catawissa, were appointed conferees to place in nomination a candidate for Congress.

A Letter.

MESSRS EDITORS:

Dark as has been the cloud, and terrible as has been the thunder, it is now hoped that the sun will shine brighter than it ever before shone.

Some reasons may be given for this hoping: First, after the bullion has been tried in the fiery furnace and the dross and all other foreign matter set apart, we then have a purer quality than before the commencement of the process. Secondly, the dross and foreign matter are, or should be, cast aside as nothingness.

A few weeks ago no person could have made me believe that there existed in the Democratic party of Columbia county so much corruption and rottenness as has been shown for the few weeks last past. I say corruption and rottenness, because, if all this scandal (money reports and whiskey reports) which has been flying through our country and other places is untrue and unfounded, the contradictory oaths which have been published in your columns, are too abominable to be predicted to persons belonging to the Democratic party.

It seems to be human when man cares for himself and fellow man, but not when he cares all for himself and nothing for his neighbor. The latter must have been the principle upon which those who are guilty must have acted. They must have cared all for self and nothing for their neighbor, their character or their party. Such persons cannot be styled men. They are mere animals walking on two legs and wagging their jaws to make noise. While to the former class belongs those who are innocent, and may a clean conscience be a healing salve to the infamous reports which have been brought to bear upon them.

Moreover, should all these reports be untrue and unfounded, there are some who are not men, some who are not loyal citizens of these United States—because the antagonistic oaths which have been printed in your columns, show that there are persons who must have sworn falsely, and thus disregarded the most sacred bindings which an American citizen could take. Who is in fault is not known. One oath is generally of as much value as another, and a man is presumed innocent until adjudged and found guilty—so says the law; but the presumption may be overthrown.

It is singular what a disagreeable odor a few men can create. All this tends to show that somewhere and by some means a Cassius must have tried to entrap a Brutis and thereby kill a Cæsar, or that Cæsar was dangerously corrupt himself. For ill-feelings and a constant fear that the opponent should gain some advantage, seemed to pervade the true party spirit at many, and probably all, the places of balloting. The divisions were determined that their man should win—not looking to the fitness of the person whom they wished to place in nomination.

Mark you, the record of this campaign cannot be forgotten for many years; and it now seems but just and right to separate the dross and foreign matter from the purer metal. To do so, the bullion must necessarily first be cast into the furnace, and after being properly heated all that vile, worthless portion can be cast aside as nothingness. For many years the constant thunder of Republicanism has awed us, and such blackened clouds as the Electoral Commission have overshadowed us. But, if we cleanse ourselves from all those impurities before November election, the sun will shine brighter than it ever shone in our giving a solid, clean vote to Grover Cleveland. LITTLE JAY.

EDITORS COLUMBIAN:

The smoke of battle having cleared away I thought I would pen a few lines for publication in your paper. The contest that we have passed through in this county has been the most bitter and cruel that I can remember. The defeated party's friends are violent in this section. The lieutenants of the Boss feel sore. They even refuse to go to the store where the stars and stripes are floating to the breeze, fearing it is a Snyder flag. Shame on a man, or set of men, that has no more reverence for the National ensign. Gentlemen, if there is one thing in this country that I love above another (my wife excepted) it is the stars and stripes. Many a time have I born it aloft over the hills of this county to political meetings, and sang its praises. Many a time our party has suffered defeat. Did I think less of the Star Spangled Banner? Never, no never. But with the enthusiasm of a patriot with renewed courage, with faith in the principles that I advocated—I have waved it time and again. When I, gentlemen, refuse to walk under the National colors, it will be when I am too old or crippled to walk. This boon then I ask of my friends that they carry me to a point where I can gaze with admiration upon the proud emblem of the "Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave." I understand there is a portion of the Ring men that are rebelling against part of the nomination—going to bolt the ticket as far as Mr. Snyder is concerned. Now let me say to those gentlemen, "go slow!" Remember the old adage, that "they whom the Gods wish to destroy, they first make mad." Mr. Snyder was honestly and fairly nominated. Is it possible that is the reason they want to go against the ticket? I almost believe it. The way some people act it looks as if honesty, purity and virtue were at a discount, while fraud, dishonesty and corruption were at par. Things have got dreadfully mixed. Let me say a few words to the Democratic voters of Columbia county: Stick to the ticket as nominated; vote for Snyder, and for the whole County and National tickets, and an overwhelming Democratic victory in November, I believe will be ours. YOUNG HICKORY.

Mr. Stroup's Will.

The will of the late David Stroup has been placed on record. It bears date of September 20th, 1878, and witnessed by N. J. Hendershott, C. R. Buckalew and N. U. Funk. His wife, Esther Ann, is made executrix, to whom he bequeaths all the income of his property during her life. After her death H. H. Grotz and C. A. Kleim are to be made executors, at which time some $1300 will fall to a few of his relatives, each receiving several hundred dollars. He gives "to the Rosemont Cemetery Company $200 in trust, for keeping his lot in order." "To the Town of Bloomsburg in which I have long resided and where my property has been acquired, the sum of two thousand dollars, the same to be invested and kept at interest securely, the annual interest therefrom to be applied to the furnishing of necessaries to destitute persons, citizens of said town, who shall require charitable relief and particularly and first to the furnishing of fuel and light to such destitute widows and infirm persons of said town and the procuring and distributing of such supplies shall be under the authority of the Council of said town and accounts thereof shall be settled annually." "To the Town of Bloomsburg to assist in supplying the same with water, the sum of two thousand dollars, the same to be either invested and kept at interest and the interest thereof applied to that object, or to be expended (with any accrued interest) upon water works erected or maintained by the town or to be invested in stock or bonds of any water company organized to supply the town with water after the erection of such works by such company upon such terms as the Town Council in their discretion may prescribe." "To the Lutheran Orphans Home at Loysville, Pa., two thousand dollars, the same to be invested and kept at interest securely under the direction of the Court of Common Pleas of the County in which the same is situated and the interest therefrom to be applied to the support of said institution." "To the Lutheran Theological Missionary Institute at Selinsgrove, Snyder county, the sum of three thousand dollars, the interest thereof to be applied to the education of poor young men for the ministry of said institution." "To the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, Adams county, all the rest residue and remainder of the estate, whatever the same may be, to be invested, and kept at interest securely under the discretion of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county and the yearly interest to be applied to the proper purposes of the Institution.

The estate may reach seventy thousand dollars.

From the Northumberland *Public Press* we learn that quite a number of hogs have died in that vicinity from some unknown disease.

LOCAL NOTICES.

A neat present given away with every purchase made at the Popular Clothing Store of David Lowenberg.

And now the fall goods are being opened at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

9999 1-9 spring chickens,
8888 1-8 old hens,
7777 1-7 pigeons,
6666 1-6 ducks,
5555 1-5 geese,
4444 good calves,
3333 large shoats,
2222 lbs. pitted cherries,
1111 lbs. dried raspberries.
All the above wanted at Light Street, by
July 25-3m SILAS YOUNG.

43 kinds of flannel at I. W. Hartman & Son's 8c. to 88c.

"The apparel oft proclaim's the man."
A well dressed gentleman is the admiration of all, and the place to get your SPRING SUIT is at the POPULAR AND RELIABLE STORE of David Lowenberg.

A few pieces yet of 12½c. dress goods reduced form 20 to 25c. at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

"When found make a note of."
The place to go for your spring clothing, a stylish hat, or a fine neck scarf, or the latest style in furnishing goods is at David Lowenberg's.

I. W. Hartman & Son have muslins 6c., 7c., 8c., 9c., 10c., 11c., 12½c., to 35c.

LUMBER.—Planing mill in lumber yard. I have all kinds of worked lumber—white pine, yellow pine and hemlock flooring; white pine and hemlock German siding, surface boards, surface siding, wainscoting, moulding. All kinds of lumber in rough, at Lightstreet, by
aug 22-3m SILAS YOUNG.

A very large line of straw hats now on view, NOBBY, NEAT and NEW, just arrived at David Lowenberg's.

The finest black cashmere in the market for 48c., at I. W. Hartman & Son.

Gentlemen who want a spring suit put up in CITY STYLE should call at the POPULAR MERCHANT TAILOR of Bloomsburg, David Lowenberg who employs only EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

LUMBER! LUMBER!! FOR SALE CHEAP.
Hemlock boards, plank 2 by 4, joice, bill stuff, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 feet long worked lumber, flooring, German and bevel siding, surface boards and siding, sawed shingles No 1, 2 and 3, chestnut, hemlock and pine, shingle and ceiling lath.
I have made arrangements with a couple of steam saw mills if there is any thing that I have'nt got I can get it at short notice at Light Street by
July 25-3 m SILAS YOUNG.

New goods at J. B. Skeer's.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A NASAL INJECTOR
Free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Sold by Moyer Bros.

THUNDER IT DOWN THE AGE,
That for lameness, for rheumatism, for aches, for pains, and for sprains Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is a positive and reliable remedy. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil can be purchased of any druggist.

See a woman in another column, near Speer's Vineyards, picking grapes from which Speer's Port Grape Wine is made, that is so highly esteemed by the medical profession, for the use of invalids, weakly persons and the aged.
Sold by C. A. Kleim, Bloomsburg.
sept 22-1y

Decorative Art. Explicit directions for every use are given with the Diamond Dyes. For dying Mosses, Grasses, Eggs, Ivory Hair, &c. 1c. Druggists keep them. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH
and Bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure. For sale by Moyer Bros.

THE REV. GEORGE H. THAYER,
of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to Shiloh's Consumption Cure." Sold by Moyer Bros.

OFFICE HOLDERS.
The office held by the kidneys is one of importance. They act as natures sluiceway to carry off the extra liquids from the system and with them the impurities both those that are taken into the stomach and those that are formed in the blood. Any clogging or inaction of these organs

My Maid Marie.

BY MRS. HARRIET A. CHEEVER, IN "EXAMINER."

She said her pa-*pa* was Spanish, and her ma-*ma* Italian, and it was easy to believe her correct in each case. She might perhaps have had as splendidly lustrous eyes, had her father been of a different nationality, and her voice been as musically sweet had her mother been reared under less sunny skies; but it was not altogether the liquid eyes with their faultlessly pencilled brows; nor yet the song-like voice which constituted the nameless charm characterizing my maid, Marie.

Although not much of a talker, she seemed at first possessed of an unusual degree of intelligence, rendering her a pleasant companion, as well as most desirable assistant.

Sometimes I vaguely wished the blue veins in her pure olive temples were less prominent, and in the same vague way I rather disliked, without stopping to think just why, to see the labored dilating of the delicate nostril after any little exertion.

But after awhile, I began regretfully to fear that Marie was hardly the sensible girl I had had taken her for. She was invariably good-natured, always on the alert to serve me in any possible manner, never tired of running on "willing errands."

Ah, my maid! my own maid, Marie! where shall I ever find *such* willing feet again.

But, as I was saying, I had begun to suspect there was something—a kind of romance tingeing Marie's thoughts and lending a false glamour to her dream of the future.

She never went anywhere except to the little mission chapel in the next block, a fact I deplored somewhat; as being so fond of pleasure myself in those days, it was a matter of wonder how any pretty young person could be satisfied without a certain amount of amusement; but one look at her contented face would set her mind at rest.

One morning she was in my room placing in its ample box the beautiful gauzy dress I had worn to my particular friend Lucy Deane's party the night before, and as with deft fingers she folded each soft plait nicely away, a sudden feeling of pity seized me, that there should exist such a difference in our lives, for we were both young, and she more like a dainty little lady than one who waited and served, so I ventured the kindly meant remark:

"I suppose you like pretty things as well as any one, don't you, Marie?"

She ceased her skillful touches for a moment, and raising her great lovely eyes to my face replied almost rapturously:

"Ah, my lady!—she always *would* call me "my lady"—"my *dear* lady! such a garment as is making for Marie! mortal eyes had never seen its like! and He who has ordered it for me—ah, my lady, how I shall speak to you of Him!"

Her soft voice quavered, that excited dilation seemed catching her breath, she choked up and said no more, but as she bore the box from the room, her face wore an expression which made me think of the face of an angel.

But understanding her so little, my mental ejaction was, "Poor little simpleton, what a thousand pities she would delude herself with unlikely fancies!"

The circumstance was nearly forgotten, however, when some time afterwards she went with a message to Lucy Dean, whose father had just built a princely new house. Upon her return I inquired half sportively:

"Well, Marie, what did you think of Lucy's home?"

A great wistful, tearful longing to say something she hardly knew how to say seemed to seize the girl; then she replied with the slightly foreign accent habitual with her:

"*Su*-perb! grand! very *su*-perb! but oh, my lady! nothing to the home that awaits Marie! My lady"—she broke out in an eager, impulsive way that surprised me—"my lady *dear!* will you not come to Marie after she leaves you for her beautiful home? Poor Marie loves and would welcome you so!"

Then she pressed her hand against her heart, and turned deathly pale, while blinded and half frightened as I was, I again mentally ejaculated:

"The poor, pretty little ninny! to have such dreams!"

And that evening when, thinking it over, ma said, "A penny for your thoughts, dear!" I replied:

"Ma, I'm afraid Marie has some queer, high-flown notions that will spoil her in time unless they are checked; "and mother said she had noticed something about the girl a little unusual, she went about with such a rapt, absorbed expression much of the time; but ma added in her kind way:

"But there! it's no fault, perhaps, after all; and I do wish she wasn't quite so frail-looking; for a more faithful, obliging little creature never lived."

—Marie! could you hear me, dear, if I tried to tell you *how* faithful I've learned to think you now?—

Matters came to a painful crisis only a few weeks later.

Lucy Dean was in my room, saying pretty bantering nothings concerning me and my friend Harry Bacon; and I was conscious that the wistful, longing eyes of my Spanish-Italian maiden were regarding me with their dewy gaze the while—a gaze which she had often followed me of late, as if wanting to say something she scarcely knew how to word aright.

After Lucy had gone, Marie turned to me with a coaxing smile, completely dispelling an idea of undue familiarity, as she asked:

"And Mr. Harry Bacon is worthy, my lady? You are sure?"

"Oh, he's considered a splend'd a splendid young gentleman," I answered gayly, "none better, it is thought."

"Yes, one is better," my lady! Maria's only love among men, is Chief"—

I had sensitively turned my head away, thinking she was about to make one of her silly speeches, and as the pause came, thought her trying to find suitable expression for her thoughts; but the dull stillness all at once caused me to turn towards her, and in the hurried alarm of the next few hours, I forgot for the time all that had been said; for when I turned, a red stream was issuing from the lips of poor Maria, her hands were pressed hard against her heart, and the nostrils struggled in fearful play for the tardy breath nearly refusing to come.

I ran for mother and the servants, and pretty soon the doctor came and said Marie had better be taken to the hospital, as she would never be fit for service again; but ma wouldn't listen to sending her away, and as for me, I wanted to watch my pretty maid continually.

She never rallied, but from the first moment of attack went speedily downward.

Downward! How came I to pencil mistaken expression like that?

If ever mortal being went steadily upward, surely so went my maid, Marie.

Two days afterward, in all the fresh beauty of a Summer morning, I met the doctor in the hall, and he said Marie wanted to see me and I must "be calm."

Poor little beauty! she held out one loving hand as I approached the bed. Her utterance was slow, and I remember every word the soft voice said—remember it as if heard but yesterday.

"My little lady, good by! Good-by, my lady, dear! The garment of righteousness Marie tried to tell you about, the day after Miss Lucy's party, is all ready—it shall be worn to-day. The house among the many mansions, I tried to speak of once, is swinging wide pearly gates to take in poor little Marie!

"My own love, the Chief among ten thousand—oh, so lovely—is calling every moment for His own Marie! I shall want you there by-and, my lady own. You mustn't forget Marie; she won't forget to love and watch over her lady"—

The tender voice stilled, the luminous eyes dropped; then mother came and said softly I had better go down stairs and find pa, and five minutes later mother came down, and said Marie was an angel in Heaven.

* * * * * * *

I have often worn soft, gauzy dresses on occasions of pleasure since then, but never without a thought of the garment of righteousness I hope was secured for me long ago. My eyes have rested with satisfaction on many a beautiful home, built and embellished for comfort and pleasure; but I believe never without a thought of the pearly gates, through which I hope some day to pass to heavenly habitations.

Soft words of love from human lips have been whispered in my ear, but sweeter far than all other voices come the promises of the Chief among ten thousand, who engages never to leave nor forsake His chosen ones; and these most holy influences were borne into my innermost soul by the lowly maiden who said I must not forget her.

Forget her! It all happened in my youth, when life was bright, and hope was strong; but I know that among the most sacredly cherished event of my life, there will linger always most hallowed memories of my sainted maid, Marie.

Some Curious Facts.

Gold beaters by hammering can reduce gold leaves so thin that 282000 must be laid upon each other to produce the thickness of an inch, yet each leaf is so perfect and free from holes that one of them laid upon any surface, as in gilding, has the appearance of solid gold. They are so thin that if formed into a book 1,500 would only occupy the space of a single leaf of common paper, and an octavo volume of an inch thick would have as many pages as the books of a well-stocked library of 1,500 volumes, with 400 pages in each. Still thinner than this is the coating of gold upon the silver wire of what is called gold lace, and we are not sure that such coating is not of only one atom thick. Platinum and silver wire can be drawn into wire much finer than human hair. A grain of blue vitriol or carmine will tinge a gallon of water so that in every drop the color may be perceived. A grain of musk will scent a room for twenty years and will at the end of that period have lost little of its weight. The carrion crow smells its food many miles off. A burning taper uncovered for a single instant, during which it does not lose one thousandth of a grain, would fill with light a sphere four miles in diameter so as to be visible in every part of it. The thread of the silk worm is so small that many of them are twisted together to form our finest sewing thread; but that of the spider is smaller still, for two drachms of it by weight would reach from London to Edinburgh, or 400 miles. In the milt of a codfish or in water in which vegetables have been infused the microscope discover animalcules of which many thousands together do not equal in bulk a grain of sand; and yet nature, with a singular prodigality, has supplied many of these with organs as complete as those of the whale or elephant, and their bodies consist of the same substance; or ultimate atoms, as that of man himself. In a single pound of such matter there are more living creatures than of human beings on the face of the globe. What a scene has the microscope opened to the admiration of the philosophic inquirer. Water, mercury, sulphur, or in general any substance when sufficiently heated rises as invisible vapor or gas; that is, reduced to the aeriform state. Great heat, therefore, would cause the whole of the material universe to disappear and the most solid bodies to become as invisible and impalpable as the air we breathe. Few have contemplated an annihilation of the world more complete than this.—*Cassell's Saturday Journal.*

Seeding Down to Grass.

In seeding down to grass there are two mistakes that farmers often make. First, not much more than half seed enough is sown. Second, the soil is not half prepared. It is very poor economy to try to save money by sowing a small quantity of seed. The result is there are many vacant places, thus leaving a chance for weeds and undesirable varieties of grass to come in, which having gained a foothold will soon begin to crowd out the desirable varieties. An effort should be made to sow seed enough to cover the land so thick with young plants as to crowd out every undesirable variety that tries to get in. In this way a much better quality of hay will be obtained, and the crop will be satisfactory some years longer than if only half seed enough is sown. Many farmers seem to have an idea that they have but little to do to prepare a field to sow grass seed, except to simply plough it and run an A harrow over it a few times to level it; but this is not enough. If a good crop of grass is expected it is necessary to not only thoroughly pulverize the soil three or four inches deep, but to mix a liberal supply of manure with it. As it is generally expected that the land when once seeded will remain in grass several years, it pays to not only apply a liberal quantity of fertilizers but to apply something that is not all at once available for plant food. Ground bone, if not very fine, will do this, and is therefore one of the best fertilizers to apply to land that is to be seeded down on grass that is to be found in the market, especially if applied in connection with good wood ashes, or potash. Land manured with these two fertilizers will produce good crops of grass several years in succession without top dressing.—*Ploughman.*

The blooming of plants will be increased, if all dead flowers and seed pods are removed, to say nothing of better appearances.

ODD ITEMS.

Barnum offers a $500 prize for a poem on his gray elephant.

London milkmen and newsboys use tri-cycles in their daily rounds.

Ice cream is now made with glue. If you want a girl to stick to you give her plenty of it.

The only people who never grumble at their lot are those who occupy one in the cemetery.

Correspondent: "What rank has the sturgeon as a food fish?" Answer: "Very rank."

One codfish will eat seven herring in one week. That is the reason a cod-fish diet makes a man so thirsty.

There is a variety of slug which has 28,000 teeth. How devoutly thankful we are that the slug is not a dog.

A crematorium, which was built in the time of the Roman invasion, has recently been discovered in Lincoln, England.

Alligator skin is now being used for watch cases. The leather is fastened to a metal backing and highly polished.

It is estimated by breeders that a canary bird consumes about twenty pounds of seed annually.

The Waste of Food.

We are a wasteful people. If any one needs confirmation of this let him station himself at the rear door of some of our hotels, or even dwelling houses, and it will be seen that great quantities of what was good food goes to feed the pigs. We have known families where this waste was enormous. The French are noted for making a little go a great way, and yet they are noted as well for presenting to their guests toothsome dishes. They, above all others, seem to have the faculty of making the most of everything. It is surprising what a good housekeeper may do, if she will, in this direction. For example, meat bones should never be thrown away, but cracked and made into soup. Cold vegetables left over from the previous day's dinner can be fried or otherwise warmed up for the next morning's breakfast. Bits of boiled ham that would hardly be presentable in any other form might be minced and mixed with raw eggs, and warmed up and served on toast. Remnants of meat of any kind should be saved, minced and served hot for breakfast. It is needless to multiply illustrations, for where one is disposed there are many ways that will constantly come to mind to save. It is wrong, sinful to waste what has been given to us, even if we can afford to do so. Not only should every housekeeper seek to prevent waste and loss of food, but it should be the aim to prepare the same for the table in the most attractive and palatable form consistent with economy.

HUNGRY MEN.—Twenty hungry men were recently set down to a meal composed of a single egg. It was an ostrich egg. For a whole hour it had been boiled, and though there were some misgivings as to its being cooked the shell was broken, for curiosity could no longer be restrained, and a three-pound hard boiled egg lay upon the plate. But aside from its size there was nothing peculiar about it. It had the white and bluish tinge of duck eggs, and the yolk was of the usual color. It tasted as it looked—like a duck egg—and had no flavor peculiar to itself. But it was immense! As it takes twenty-eight hen eggs to equal in weight the ostrich egg which was cooked, it is evident that the host knew what he was about in cooking only one. There was enough and to spare.

DELICIOUS FRUIT PUDDING.—Line a mould with slices of sponge cake, then put in a layer of fruit, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants or ripe pineapple torn in bits—rich, tart ripe fruit is best. Put over this a layer of hot custard, then another layer of cake and another of fruit and of custard until the mould is full. Put away to get cold and firm and serve when turned out of the mould with sugar and cream. For the custard bring to a boiling point in a farina kettle a pint of milk. Add an ounce and a half of dissolved gelatine, the yolks of four eggs and four ounces of sugar. When the custard has thickened—be sure it doesn't curdle—take it off the fire and stir in half a pint of cream and the juice of a lemon.

PLUM PIE.—Emerson called the perfect plum the "fruit of Paradise," and if one must eat pie at all, let it be a plum pie. Remove the pits, and unless the juice is thick with sugar make it so, adding a very little flour, well mixed in so that not one lump is left. The crust for a plum pie should be delicate without being rich; this can be accomplished by working the shortening into the flour deliberately with the hands. Bake with two crusts.

Once Every Day.

"Ha!"
"Look!"
"Man climbing one of the electric light towers!"
Crowd gathers!
Heads thrown back!
Eyes follow him!
More crowd!
"He'll fall!"
"No he won't!"
Crowd increases!
"Ah! he's—!"
"No he ain't!"
(Get's safely to the top; renews carbons; starts to descend.)
"Ha!"
"Stand clear!"
"Going to fall!"
"No!"
"Yes!"
"See!"
"Ha!"
"All right!"
(Man descends in safety.)
"Humph! Anybody could do it! Must be fools to stand around here this way."—*Detroit Free Press.*

James H. Mercer guarantees positive relief for any cough, cold, croup, or lung complaint by using Acker's English Remedy, or will refund the money.

James H. Mercer wishes it known that he guarantees Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets to be the best remedy for indigestion ever made, they always relieve headache.

Ask James H. Mercer about Acker's Blood Elixir, the only preparation guaranteed to cleanse the blood and remove all chronic diseases.

Sometimes bees are disposed to build their combs across the bars. By the use of a two inch wide strip of foundation set lengthwise under the top bars this may be prevented.

A Great Problem.

Take all the kidney and liver *Medicines,*
Take all the *Blood* purifiers,
Take all the *Rheumatic* remedies,
Take all the *Dyspepsia* and indigestion *cures,*
Take all the *Ague,* Fever, and billious *specifics,*
Take all the *Brain* and nerve force *restorers,*
Take all the *Great* health restorers.
In short, take all the best qualities of all these, and the *best*
Qualities of all the best medicines in the world, and you will find that *Hop*
Bitters have the best curative qualities and powers of all *concentrated*
In them and that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or *combined*
Fail. A thorough trial will give positive proof of this.

HARDENED LIVER.

Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism.

Since then I have been unable to be about at all. My liver became hard like wood; my limbs were puffed up and filled with water.

All the best physicians agreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters; I have used seven bottles; the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has worked a miracle in my case; otherwise I would have been now in my grave. J. W. Morey, Buffalo, Oct. 1, 1881.

POVERTY AND SUFFERING.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring.

I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I commenced using Hop Bitters, and in one month we were all well, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost. I know it."—A Workingman.

☞ None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or Hops in their name.

ORNAMENTAL IRON FENCES.

OF CAST OR WROUGHT IRON.

Suitable for

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EXCELLENT FOR FEMALES AND WEAKLY PERSONS.

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are unsurpassed by any other Wine. Being produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness, are guaranteed by the principal Hospitals and Boards of Health who have examined it. The youngest child may partake of it, and the weakest invalid use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that affect the weaker sex.

It is in every respect A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

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Is the juice of the Oporto Grapes preserved in its natural, fresh, sweet state as it runs from the press by fumigation, thereby destroying the exciter of fermentation. It is perfectly pure, free from spirits and will keep in any climate.

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Is a dark rich medium Dry Wine used by the wealthy classes as a Table or Dinner Wine, and by physicians in cases where a dry wine instead of a sweet port is desired.

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Is held in high estimation for its richness as a Dry Table Wine especially suited for dinner use.

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Is a wine of Superior Character and partakes of the rich qualities of the grape from which it is made.

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IS A PURE distillation from the grape, and stands unrivalled in this country for medicinal purposes.

It has a peculiar flavor, similar to that of the grapes from which it is distilled,

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CATARRH

Hay Fever,

I have been afflicted for twenty years, during the months of August and September, with Hay Fever, and have tried various remedies without relief. I was induced to try Ely's Cream Balm; have used it with favorable results, and can confidently recommend it to all similarly afflicted.—Robert W. Townley, (ex-Mayor) Elizabeth, N. J.

Apply into the nostrils.

Ely's Cream Balm is a remedy founded on a correct diagnosis of this disease and can be depended upon. Cream Balm causes no pain. Gives relief at once. Cleanses the head. Causes healthy secretions. Abates inflammation. Prevents fresh colds. Heals the sores. Restores the senses of taste and smell. A thorough treatment will cure. Not a liquid or snuff. Applied into the nostrils. 50 cts. at druggists; 60 cts. by mail. Sample bottle by mail 10 cts.

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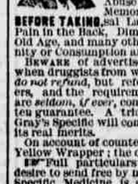

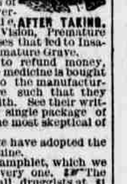

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Beware of advertisements to refund money, when druggists from whom the medicine is bought *do not refund,* but refer you to the manufacturers, and the requirements are such that they are *seldom, if ever,* complied with. See their written guarantee. A trial of one single package of Gray's Specific will convince the most skeptical of its real merits.

On account of counterfeits, we have adopted the Yellow Wrapper; the only genuine.

☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire you to send for by mail to every one. ☜ The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package or 6 packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on the receipt of the money, by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

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GRAND WORD CONTEST! SECOND SERIES

ENTERTAINING AND INSTRUCTIVE PASTIME. LARGELY INCREASED NUMBERS OF VALUABLE AND ELEGANT AND COSTLY PREMIUMS GIVEN.

Owing to the great success of our former Word Contest, which expired May 1st, and the many requests of persons who saw our offer too late to compete, we concluded to offer the following magnificent presents to the persons making out the largest lists of words from the letters comprising the words:

"USE DAY'S SOAP ONLY."

		Worth			Worth
1st.	Solid Gold Watch	$100	8th.	Fruit Stand, Rich. Blue or Amber Glass	$17
2d.	Magnificent Tea Set and Salver	100	9th.	Tetes-a-Tete Set, 2 pieces, Red or Amber	15
3d.	Diamond Earrings	50	10th.	Half Caster, Chased Handles	10
4th.	Lady's Gold Watch	50	11th.	Ice Pitcher, 3 pts., Chased Double Walled	10
5th.	Gent's Diamond Scarf Pin	25	12th.	Cake Stand, Chased and Gold Lined	7
6th.	Elegant Tilting Ice Water Set, Sugar & Cup	25	13th.	Fruit Stand, Rock Crystal Cut Glass	7
7th.	Toilet Stand, with Satin Lined Jewel Drawer	21			

100 BOXES DAY'S SOAP to be distributed among remaining highest competitors SPECIAL PREMIUM OF $20

For the nearest list with fewest errors, provided the list has half the number of words of the highest competitor.

CONDITIONS.

First. All lists must be fully prepaid and accompanied by two cent stamp for return postage, a statement that you are using DAY'S SOAP in your family, name and address of grocer from whom you buy it, number of words in list, and name and address of writer, all to be written on one sheet of paper, separate from list.

Second. Words must be plainly numbered, and alphabetically arranged. The biographical names, names of fiction, Scripture proper names, modern geographical names, and Christian names, must be classified separately.

Third. Only words found in Webster's or Worcester's dictionary admitted; this will furnish any word from A to Z, to the last with the exceptions of prefixes and suffixes as separate words and obsolete words; words of same spelling, but different meanings, to be used but once.

On account of counterfeits, we have adopted the Yellow Wrapper; the only genuine.

Fourth. Plurals of all words admitted except biographical names, names of fiction, Scripture proper names, modern geographical names, and Christian names, but apostrophes denoting possessive case or otherwise not admitted.

Fifth. No words counted unless the letters comprising them are contained in USE DAY'S SOAP ONLY, that is, any word having over 2 A's, 1 E, 1 D, 3 O's, 1 P, 1 S's, 1 U, 1 N, 1 L, 2 Y's, will be thrown out.

Sixth. All lists must be in by December 1st, and the Premiums will be awarded Dec. 20th.

Seventh. Premiums will be given in rotation according to the largest lists of words.

Eighth. Lists must not be sent in rolls, but put in envelopes.

Ninth. Mail or send lists to our New York Office, 150-7 Reade Street, or our Philadelphia Office, 1709 Howard Street.

The DAY'S SOAP has been largely sold by Wholesale and Retail Grocers throughout the United States for five years, and wherever its merits are known it enjoys enthusiastic popularity. Notwithstanding these facts we have received a few hundred letters from persons in our former contest, complaining that their grocer did not keep DAY'S soap, and in many instances refused flatly to supply their customers with it; not only standing in their own light, but doing us great injustice. It is to be hoped, and it is also our desire, that contestants will use every effort to have their grocers supply them with DAY'S SOAP. We will not, we will, on receipt of $1.00, forward to any part of the United States, east of Mississippi River, express prepaid, 10 cakes of our beautifully Embossed Picture Cards.

The DAY'S SOAP is the purest and best soap made. So in case you have no Rolling, Scalding, or Hard Rubbing to waste your clothes, we will refund $50 if the DAY'S SOAP does not do all we claim for it if used as first directed on the wrapper. Beautifully Embossed Picture Cards of many different designs given. Manufactured by DAY & FRICK, 77-4, 1758, 1760, 1762 Howard St & 1753, 1755, 1757, 1759 & 1761 Waterloo St., Phila., Pa.

June 18-13 w

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The most popular resort on the Susquehanna River is the Wapwallopen Valley Hotel, Wapwallopen, Luzerne Co., Pa.

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This house has been thoroughly renovated and is fitted up with every convenience for travelers, tourists, hunting and fishing parties. It is delightfully situated in the midst of a beautiful section of river and mountain scenery in close proximity to the famous

Council Cup

and special inducements are offered to all who desire recreation combined with first class accommodations. The bar supplied only with the choicest wines and liquors, excellent stable accommodations, boats to hire &c.

No Extortionate Rate.

April 25-6m

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Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases and that have baffled the skill of all other physicians a specialty. Such treated successfully without an instance of failure. Mention this paper. THYSELF can be had.

July 23-4 w d

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect May 12th, 1884. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD.

9.45 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 6.30 p. m.; Baltimore, 5.40 p. m.; Washington, 6.30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

2.00 p. m.—Day express (daily), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7.25 p. m.; New York, 10.30 p. m.; Baltimore 7.20 p. m.; Washington, 8.45 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coache through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.30 p. m.—Williamsport Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3 05 a. m.; New York 6.10 a. m. Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run on this train from Williamsp't to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.30 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7.50 a. m. New York, 11.20 a. m.; Baltimore 7.40 a. m.; Washington, 8.50 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.15 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations with through Pullman Palace car and through passenger coaches to Erie, and through Pullman Palace cars to Buffalo via Emporium. On Sundays this train runs to Renovo, with Pullman Palace car to Williamsport and passenger coaches to Renovo.

For Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, (daily except Sundays) with through Pullman Palace car and passenger coaches to Rochester.

10.15—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations. On Sundays this train runs only to Williamsport.

1.10 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations with through passenger coaches to Kane. For Canandaigua and princip